The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3090. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important Proclamation by the President.

Commercial Non-Intercourse with the Rebellious States.

All Goods found in Transitu to be Forfeited.

Increased Strictness of Military Discipline at Washington.

Stringent Order in Reference to Passes.

SKIRMISHING ON THE POTOMAC.

The National Loss at the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

Only Four Hundred Killed, Wounded and Missing.

DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

Important Arrest of a Secession Agent from Europe.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1861.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the 15th day of April, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, Constitution and the Government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose, approved Feb. 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection, and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President;

And whereas, Such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas;

And whereas, The insurgents in all the said States claim to act under authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof, in which combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States,

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in pursuance of an Act of Congress July 13th, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of the State, and the other States hereinbefore named, as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents,) are in a State of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States, with said exceptions, found at sea, or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States.

And I hereby enjoin upon all District Attorneys, Marshals and officers of the Revenue and of the the Military and Naval forces of the United States to be vigilant in the execution of said act and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16.

I learn from sources entitled to credit that there is no doubt the rebel troops are suffering greatly for clothing, and especially for shoes. From the same source I learn that many Southerners who have been residing at the North are pushing their way South, impressed with the belief that the North is getting very much in earnest, and that Northern communities will soon commence to avenge the outrages committed byt he Southern authorities upon Northerners living at the South.

BEAUREGARD'S FORCES.

It is certain that BEAUREGARD'S forces are still this side of the Manassas Junction defences, and that great efforts are being made to collect means of transportation. Some intimations are given that this portends an attack upon Alexandria, with a flank movement towards Baltimore. It is certain that the rebels are more than ever anxious to obtain information of our movements, and especially of the numbers and *locale* of our men.

THE NEW OATH.

The new oath prescribed by law was administered to all the clerks in the State Department yesterday. It was taken much more readily than that of April 19, which bound them to bear muskets, if need be, in defence of the Department, against all comers, especially against Maryland and Virginia.

THE PARIS CONSULATE.

Mr. BIGELOW is here. He has made his preparations to leave for the Paris Consulate in a few days.

CLERKS DISCHARGED.

Four clerks in the Sixth Auditor's Office, against whose loyalty proofs had been furnished by the Investigating Committee, were discharged to-day.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

A question has been raised by Col. SICKLES whether a Court-martial composed of officers in the volunteer service could try charges made against regulars. A decision will be rendered on this point to-morrow.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The ease of the mutineers of the Seventy-ninth will be tried soon. This regiment is now in camp and has returned to quiet obedience. Their arms have been returned to them, and it is probable that they will receive their colors in a few days, if they continue to conduct themselves properly.

NOT REVOKED.

I am requested by the War Department to say that the authority given to Col. SCHEMMULFENNIG, of Philadelphia, to raise a regiment has not been revoked, as stated in the *Tribune* of yesterday. On the contrary, the Government is anxious to secure the services of military officers of distinction such as Col. SCHEMMELFENNIG is known to be.

REPORTED FIGHT AT AQUIA CREEK.

A report of a fight at Aquia Creek is current to-day. I learn at the Navy Department that no such fight has taken place.

THE FAMOUS NEGRO REGIMENT.

To-day a negro arrived in our lines, and was brought to Gen. MANSFIELD'S office. He is one of the celebrated negro regiment. He fought at Bull Run, and made his escape with a servant of BEAUREGARD, after the battle, and succeeded in reaching Point of Rocks after great privation. He states that a regiment of one thousand slaves were brought from the Cotton States, and the perfection of their drill led to the organization of two regiments of negroes from Southeastern Virginia. Before the battle they were compelled to drill three hours a day, and for several hours beside were put to work in the entrenchments. At night they were penned up in the rear, and a strict guard placed over them. The Virginia negroes were nearly all anxious to escape, and would do so when the opportunity occurred. Those from the Cotton States, however, were fearful of doing so, having been made to believe that their lives would be in danger among our troops.

PASSES REVOKED.

An order issues from Gen McCLELLAN'S office to-day, revoking all passes heretofore given, of any kind whatever, and stating that in future, all such passes will emanate only from the War Department, the Head-quarters of the United States Army of this Division, or from the Provost Marshal at Washington. Similar powers will be required to cross the river by bridge or boat, into Virginia. Strict military surveillance will be exercised within the lines of the Army on the northern side of the Potomac, and upon all the avenues of every kind, by land and water, leading to and from the City of Washington, as well over persons holding passes as all others.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Confiscation Proclamation issued to-day gives great satisfaction among the loyal citizens, who see in these vigorous measures the evidence of an efficient prosecution and speedy termination of the war.

AN UNFORTUNATE ENTERPRISE.

A boat's crew of the steamer *Resolute* suffered severely in a contest with the rebels yesterday, near Mathias Point. A boat with two barrels in it was beached—doubtless as a decoy—and a boat, with an officer and five men, was sent to capture the boat and barrels. While the crew were engaged in launching the beached boat, they were fired upon by the rebels concealed in the bushes on the shore. JOHN FULLER, master's mate, and GEORGE SEYMOUR and THOMAS TULLEY, seamen, were killed, and ERNEST WALTON, seaman, was severely wounded. The steamer covered the retreat of the survivors and their boat, by shelling the cover of the rebels. After four or five rounds, they were driven out, running in parties of three and four in different directions—some of them running out into some dwelling-houses on the right.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals has been reduced one-half within the past week. There are now at the General Hospital, Washington, 88; at the Union, Georgetown, 109; at the Seminary, Georgetown, 82; at the Alexandria, 95.

MR. FAULKNER.

No examination of Mr. FAULKNER has yet been had.

THE PETITION FROM RICHMOND.

The petition mentioned by those returned on parole from Richmond, as being prepared by our men, has not yet reached Washington; neither has the letter to the President, alleged to have been written by Congressman ELY. The Government, of course, will not accept or reply to such a petition, if presented, nor is it believed that the brave men who risked their lives at Bull Run will ask their Government to do anything that will recognize the rebels as entitled to the consideration of belligerents. It is considered a mark of the patriotism that pervades the Northern regiments, that so few of all the sick and wounded held by the rebels could be induced to accept personal liberty at the cost of their allegiance to the flag of the Union.

SYMPATHY IN GERMANY.

The mail received by the last steamer brings to the Government the assurances that among the German Governments there is not only a lively interest in the result of the rebellion, but a warm sympathy with the Government. From England, there is nothing more favorable to the Government than heretofore.

THE DIPLOMATS ABSENT.

All of the diplomatic corps, except Lord LYONS and ASTABURUAGA, are absent from the city.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Government has an intimation to-day, from the North, of the formation of an organization which threatens very much to complicate existing difficulties. No reliable information has yet been obtained of the extent of the society, but its purposes have been pretty clearly defined. It seems to be based upon a religious philanthropy, and imbued with the belief that a great Christian duty is to be performed by embracing the present opportunity to free the negroes of the South. There is little doubt but that large numbers of men, impressed with this sentiment, and with the additional incentive of fulfilling a patriotic purpose, have urgently pressed upon the Government the propriety of furnishing the arms and material necessary to put this scheme afoot, and that had the Government three months ago given the least aid, the rebels of the South would now have to confront a terrible enemy at their own thresholds. The prompt discountenance of the Government, it was supposed, had put a stop to this enterprise; but it appears only to have delayed it. Private contributions have been invoked, and with extraordinary success, and the project appears now to be assuming definite shape and excessive proportions. It will be pushed, if possible, beyond the interference of the Government.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16.

According to official report, there are in the General Hospital at Washington, eighty-eight sick and wounded soldiers; in Georgetown, two hundred and ninety-one, and in Alexandria, ninety-one. The mortality among such patients is remarkably small.

Measures have been adopted for a careful military guardianship throughout the entire line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Many coal and other boats are now on the route.

The President has appointed RICHARD WALLACH, JOSEPH F. BROWN and ZENAS C. ROBBINS, of Washington: WM. H. TENNEY, of Georgetown, and SAYLES A. BOWEN, of Washington County, Commissioners of Police, under the recent act of Congress.

This morning many rumors prevailed to the effect of a battle at Aquia Creek having taken place early in the day. But an officer just returned from that vicinity, stated at the Navy Department this afternoon that the Secessionists there had fired several shots at the *Pawnee*, probably from rifle cannon, which she returned. The forces were too far apart to inflict damage, and this is all there is in the story.

A court-martial has been ordered to try the leaders in the revolt connected with the New-York Highland regiment. A better feeling than recently now exists among the great body of them, who are pleasantly encamped.

Information obtained at the proper Department warrants the statement that the authority conferred on Col. SHIMMELFENNIG, of Philadelphia, is not revoked, as recently stated, but, on the contrary, the Government is anxious to secure the services and active coöperation of military officers of high professional distinction.

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN has just issued the following order:

HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—All passes, safe conducts and permits, heretofore given to enter or go beyond the lines of the United States Army, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, are to be deemed revoked, and all such passes will emanate only from the War Department, the head-quarters of the United States Army, or of this division, or from the Provost-Marshal at Washington.

Similar powers will be required to cross the river by bridge or boat into Virginia.

A strict military surveillance will be exercised within the lines of the Army on the southern side of the Potomac, and upon all the avenues of every kind of land and water leading to and from the City of Washington, as well over persons holding passes as all others. Passes will not be required at or within the lines of the Army north of the Potomac, but disloyal or suspected persons will be liable to arrest and detention until discharged by competent authority, and contraband articles will be seized.

Officers and soldiers of the Army will obtain passes as heretofore ordered.

All complaints of improper seizures or searches, made or purporting to be made under military authority, will be received by the proper brigade commanders, or Provost-Marshal, who will at one investigate the same, and in each instance make report to head-quarters. By command of

MAJOR-GEN. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Ass't. Adjt.-General.

This general order does not contemplate requiring passes for ordinary railroad travel to and from Washington, or to enter the lines of the Army on this side of the river from Maryland.

The President has made the following appointments: WM. H. WALLACE, of Washington Territory, as Governer of that Territory; LEANDER J. S. TURNEY, of Illinois, as Secretary of Washington Territory; A. S. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, as Secretary of that Territory; WM. WALTON MURPHY, of Michigan, Consul for the Landgravate of Hesse Hornburg, the Grand Duchy of Nassau, Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, &c.; and SAMUEL WHITING, of New-Jersey, Consul at Nassau, N. P.

Secretary CHASE has returned to Washington, and met with many congratulations on the success of his financial arrangements in New-York. The pledge of the banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston to take $50,000,000 of the $150,000,000 of the seven and three-tenths Treasury notes at par, with their reservation of the right to take the remainder, if not absorbed by the other subscription, is regarded as securing the taking of the entire loan, and as marking at once the patriotism of the eminent parties who thus advance to the aid of the Government, and their confidence in its power and stability. An opportunity will at once be given to the people all over the country to subscribe to the loan, and, indeed, subscribing may now be made with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, either at Boston, Philadelphia or New-York. Under this loan every $50 note will bear an interest of a cent. a day, and the largest notes at the same rates. Books of subscriptions will soon be opened in all the principal cities and towns.

The propeller *Resolute* again went down the Potomac this afternoon.

The *Mount Vernon*, which came up, reports all quiet on the river.

A SKIRMISH ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1½ o'clock, the steamer *Resolute* was ordered from Aquia Creek to Mathias Point for the purpose of reconnoitering. Seing a batteau filled with barrels, just below the point, a boat was sent from the *Resolute* with six men to bring off the batteau. No sooner had the boat touched the beach than a volley of musket balls was opened upon her from a secession force concealed in the woods, killing three of the men instantly, as follows:

JOHN JAMES FULLER, of Brooklyn, Master's mate, whom it was subsequently ascertained was pierced by ten balls.

GEORGE SEYMOUR, Captain of the gun, of New-York, pierced by seven balls.

THOMAS TULLY, of Boston, pierced by two balls.

EARNEST WALTER, a native of England, was wounded in the head, and it is feared fatally.

Another volley was fired by the enemy as they moved their position, or as soon as they had time to reload.

The *Resolute* was about seven hundred yards from the shore, and fired in the midst of the rebels one shot of canister and nine of scrapnel, with, it is thought, extensive havoc, while other reports are positive to this effect.

The scene on board the small boat is described as most heart-sickening—the dead lying outstretched in it, covered with their own blood.

The boat was towed a short distance from shore by one of the crew named SANDERSON, who quietly stepped into the water for that purpose, and thus concealed himself from the enemy.

The other uninjured man, it is said, lay in the boat stupefied by the sad scene through which he had just passed, while the wounded man helped SANDERSON to row the boat towards the *Resolute*, from which assistance was immediately rendered.

The enemy evidently congratulated themselves that they had killed the entire boat's crew.

The *Resolute* reached the Navy-yard at 11 o'clock last night, bringing hither the dead and the wounded man, who has been sent to the hospital.

As the woods skirting the several more important crossings of the Potomac River afford fine ambuscades for the enemy, those who are best acquainted with the geography of the river, are urging the application of fire as an effective means of destroying the present assailing advantages of the Disunionists, as well as other measures for accomplishing that purpose.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TROUBLE IN THE SEVENTY-NINTH—ITS CAUSES AND EXTENT—ECCENTRICITIES OF PANIC-STRICKEN SOLDIERS—THE DESECRATION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT CENTREVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

I telegraphed briefly last evening, of a mutiny in the Seventy-ninth, and of the prompt measures taken by Commander McCLELLAN to restore the regiment to discipline, and to punish the ring-leaders of the movement.

Perhaps in no better way can the spirit and promptness of Gen. McCLELLAN be portrayed, than by reciting his action in this matter. When it became evident that the regiment was determined not to obey the directions given for its movements, an order was prepared that it should be formed in square, commanded to surrender its arms, and to march as directed. This was taken to be signed by Gen. SCOTT, who, reading it over, asked "what was to be done if the regiment disobeyed the order." "I have the means of enforcing it," was the specific answer made by McCLELLAN. The order was signed, and was enforced.

To return to the regiment. From the beginning, it seems to have had destiny or "luck" (as the soldiers call it,) against it. They came here without a competent field-officer, and a large proportion of the officers of the line were utterly unfit for the responsible positions they had assumed. They at last succeeded in securing the acceptance of the Colonelcy by the late Col. CAMERON, who, though possessing undaunted courage and restless industry, was yet wanting in military experience of the present service. He did much to discipline and encourage the men, but it was up-hill work—though probably better material for a regiment never stood in line. At the battle of Bull Run occurred the death of Col. CAMERON, and the deaths of several of its best officers. These casualties and the calamity that some of the surviving officers lacked not only military experience but personal courage, rapidly demoralized the regiment, and rendered it unfit for service in the field. The men became dissatisfied, restless, and dispirited. They were promised the privilege of going home to recruit and to afford them an opportunity of choosing trusty and efficient officers.

When they were ordered, therefore, to join what is called the Sickles Brigade, across the east branch of the Potomac, they naturally felt that the order was in violation of assurances which had been given of an opportunity to recruit and prepare for the coming campaign. In addition to what they deemed a breach of faith, the bulk of the men were bitterly averse to being put under the command of Mr. SICKLES, seemingly believing that gentleman had really a commission as Brigadier-General. The breadth of this repugnance was manifest in shouts more terse and expressive than refined or reproduceable, while the depth of the feeling was evidenced in the impulsiveness with which a portion of the men "charged bayonets" upon Mr. SICKLES when he endeavored to address them.

It is more than probable that the promises made to the men were never authorized by the Department, but given by the sub-officers as a temporary peace offering, when the regiment was smarting under the repulse from Bull Run, and the succeeding neglect and suffering consequent from indifferent or incompetent officers.

Of course, Gen. McCLELLAN had but one duty, the duty of enforcing obedience to his orders. This duty he has promptly and faithfully discharged, and his promptness and faithfulness must have an immediate and lasting effect. He has struck a blow at the system too prevalent among volunteer officers, of giving assurances and liberties to men not warranted by the rules of the service; and he has taught volunteers that obedience to orders is the first and last duty of a soldier.

There is to be an official inquiry into the causes and extent of this mutiny, and there is no doubt the rules of war will be rigidly applied to the punishment of the guilty. The ringleaders will suffer, but the regiment will be benefited. As I have said, the men are equal to any position as soldiers, and they will now be officered by men competent to instruct and lead them.

You recollect the character of that mad stampede from Bull Run—how the mass of men divested themselves of everything that could impede their retreat, throwing away arms, canteens, food and even their coats, in order that they might carry no extra weight. So universal was this, that you would hardly believe there were exceptions enough to prove the rule. But there were. Here are two or three that I can well authenticate. One man, I saw myself trudging up Pennsylvania-avenue, through the rain of the succeeding day, carrying not only his entire outfit of food, equipments and musket, but as well the *spade* that had been given him at the approach to Blackburn's Ford, where RICHARDSON threw up temporary intrenchments across the road, to cover the heavy field-piece he had in position. I tried, at the time to memorandum the name of this rigid disciple of Mars, but it was Teutonic, and beyond the comprehension of my Saxon brain. Another fellow—of course he was a Yankee that ought to have come from Connecticut, though he hailed from Maine—brought in all of his own stock in trade, except the blanket, which he threw off "by order" when he went into the action. But, in lieu thereof, he had, with a Yankee's forethought, brought away from the field and into Washington, three "secesh" blankets. In these two instances, there was an impelling sense of duty that made these men preserve the public property with which they had been entrusted. What was it, do you suppose, that prompted another soldier to carefully bring away from a deserted house two puppies which he happened to espy as he was swept by with the tide of panic-stricken men, and which he pursued through all the headlong crowd and rush of the retreating columns? Or what was it, that made another soldier drop his trusty musket that might have been his defence, and trudge along unarmed, under the weight of a glass jar of honey—which he admitted was useless to him, as "it never agreed with his bowels"—but which, nevertheless, he brought from beyond Centreville to Washington, where he gave it away to a perfect stranger.

Speaking of Centreville, I notice a letter, said to have been written by a correspondent of the London *Morning Herald*, but published in advance by the Richmond *Dispatch*. The correspondent represents himself as having been with the rebels at Centreville, after the battle, and says:

"Gen. LONGSTREET directed my attention to the little Episcopal Church on the hill, within a few yards of the camp, which he recommended me to visit. I did so after a little, and was perfectly horrified at beholding the sacrilegious manner in which a building devoted to the worship of the Omnipotent had been desecrated and polluted by the enemy, who had evidently been quartered there on the night previous to the battle. There can be no palliation for such a crime. I do not believe that an Army of invading barbarians would have thus violated the religious feelings and sentiments of the human race."

Gen. LONGSTREET, and probably the correspondent, knew perfectly well that no Union troops were ever quartered in "the little Episcopal Church on the hill," nor were any of the Union encampments within a half mile of where it stood. When the column under Gen. McDOWELL reached Centreville, the main body encamped at the eastern foot of the hill upon which the church stood, while the remainder were located about the same distance to the west of the little hamlet of Centreville. In company with another person, when the column halted on Thursday, I visited the little church. The doors of the main building and of the vestry-room were wide open. The latter had evidently been used as the head-quarters of the rebels, whose camp was to the east of the church, on the brow of the hill. The main body of the building and galleries were doubtless the quarters of a troop, for around the building were evidences that horses had been picketed there, and in the pew-seats were the remains of straw beds, or litter upon which the men had slept. There were bits of bridles, and one old saddle on the floor, and scraps of paper upon which had been written memorandums relating to cavalry service—such as rations of horse-feed, and receipts for horse equipments. The church had certainly been abandoned in haste, for on the shelf, under the pulpit, I found the Church Bible, and a large and small prayer book, each bearing this inscription, "*St. John's Church, Centreville.*" Having been educated to some respect for the Episcopal service, I took the trouble to close the doors of the vestry-room and of the church, and to ask and obtain from the "officer of the day" a guard to protect the little sanctuary from any desecration by the Union troops, and I am told that the church was thus guarded so long as our men remained at Centreville. The Bible and the prayer book I took on my arm, hoping to find among the citizens some member of the Church who would restore them to the altar when the tide of battle should have swept beyond its precincts. The two first houses that I found were deserted. At the door of the third stood a young lady, whom I asked if she belonged to the Episcopal Church. "Indeed I don't," she answered. Then I asked if she knew how the church had been occupied. "Indeed I don't; but there's a power of names written all over it, and I reckon you can find out by them whose been there." She was right about the "power of names," and so is the correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, but they were there before the Union troops ever reached Centreville, and must have been inscribed there by the rebels. The young lady, after asking, "Aint you almost dying for cotton?" and being answered in the negative, turned away from my Yankeeship in disgust, declining to take care of the books, but at last telling me "Mrs. ALEXANDER, who lives on the main road, went to that Church." Mrs. ALEXANDER I found, and found her a lady, the wife of the resident physician, who not only joyfully received the books, but warmly thanked me for having brought them to her. She knew that the church had been used by the rebels, but supposed that nothing had been left in it, and when peace again blesses her house, I have no doubt the Bible and prayer-book will again be placed in the custody of the Pastor, who, by the way, had fled with the rebels, and was a chaplain in one of their regiments.

You will see from this narrative that the correspondent has exactly perverted the facts, and that the desecration of the "little Episcopal Church on the hill," was the wantonness of those who have not hesitated to desecrate the altars of patriotism—to violate all public and private rights, and with sacrilegious hands have attempted to overthrow a Government that has been alone the bulwark and hope of civil and religious liberty. LEO.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 15,
VIA BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.

The steamers *Adelaide* and *George Peabody* have arrived at Old Point, from Baltimore, and will shortly leave on an important expedition.

The rumored presence of a privateer in the Chesapeake was one of our own vessels, belonging to Lieut. CROSBY'S expedition to the eastern shore.

Gen. BUTLER is so well satisfied with the results of LA MOUNTAIN'S reconnoissance, that the latter has gone North for a balloon of much larger size.

The reports that the rebels beyond Fox Hill have connected a wire with the telegraph line from Old Point to Newport's News, and thus obtained our dispatches, is entirely without foundation. The line is now being put in working order, communication having been interrupted since the evacuation of Hampton.

The United States frigate *Cumberland* has arrived from Boston, and will soon sail southward.

The gun-boat *Penguin* is up from the coast of North Carolina. She obliged one vessel attempting to run the blockade to beach herself. The crew escaped.

NEWS FROM A REBEL SOURCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 16.

Gen. EVANS, with the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi Regiments, and the Eighth Virginia, passed Leesburgh Tuesday morning, in pursuit of 1,700 of Gen. BANKS' Division, depredating this side of the Potomac.

The enemy were probably captured, as the river is swollen, preventing their escape to the other side.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

DEATH OF BEN McCULLOCH CONFIRMED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 16.

A messenger from Gen. SIGEL, who arrived early this morning, reports that officer fifteen miles this side of Lebanon, expecting to reach Rolla to-day. He had not been molested *en route*.

Gen. LYON was buried on Col. PHELPS' farm, near Springfield.

It is reported that the rebels had entered Springfield, and were encamped in and around there.

The messenger also stated that the whole number of killed, wounded and missing, on the National side, does not exceed four hundred, and that BEN McCULLOCH and a number of rebel officers were killed.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 14—6 P. M.

Twenty-five men of Capt. THOLEMAN'S Cavalry company, under Lieut. TUFTS, who were sent into Missouri last night, on a scouting expedition, encountered a large force of the enemy's cavalry below Charleston. Being overpowered by superior numbers they retreated to Charleston, where they were met by a large rebel force of infantry. They charged on them, and succeeded in cutting their way through, and all arrived at Col. LAWLER'S Camp this afternoon, except six, who are missing. It is reported that four of them are killed, but nothing definite is known.

The rebels, under JEFF. THOMPSON, are occupying Charleston in force.

Gen. HARDEE is said to be at Greenville, 50 miles south of Pilot Knob, dispirited and out of conceit with the war.

The woods around Charleston are swarming with rebel cavalry, and our scouts driven in. They have artillery at Sykestown, and are fortifying the place.

It is further reported that Gen. PILLOW is within 25 miles, at the head of 17,000 men. But no immediate attack on Bird's Point is apprehended.

An expedition, consisting of the Eighteenth, Col. LAWLER; Nineteenth, Col. TURCHIN; Seventeenth, Col. ROSS; and the Eleventh, Col. WALLACE, leaves here to-night for some point up the river. The gunboats accompany the expedition. It is not known to what point they go, or for what purpose.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 14—10 P. M.

The six men of Capt. THOLEMAN'S company, cut off at Charleston, last night, and reported killed, have just arrived. One was slightly wounded. They report that the rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON, numbering 350, with 150 cavalry, have fallen back from Charleston to Sykeston.

ARREST OF A SECESSION AGENT.

SEIZURE OF $200,000 IN BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Persia*, which arrived at this port on Tuesday last, was a man named THOMAS S. SERRELL, a resident of New-Orleans, who, as the statements of his fellow-passengers go to show, avowed the most violent secession sentiments on the passage over, asserting that he was returning to the South with a large sum of money the proceeds of a loan which he had negotiated in Europe for the Southern Confederacy. His opinions were expressed in language so offensive to the friends of the United States Government, (being often coupled with the coarsest epithets,) that he was frequently involved in violent disputes, resulting in a determination on the part of some of the passengers to report his case to the Government officials upon the arrival of the steamer at this port. Accordingly, when United States Deputy-Surveyors ISAACS and BUNN boarded the *Persia* at Quarantine on Tuesday afternoon, these facts were related to them, and upon their arrival at Jersey City, where the baggage of all passengers is inspected, particular attention was given to that portion of it claimed by Mr. SERRELL. His person was also carefully searched, and resulted in finding £40,000 in Bank of England notes, together with a large number of letters and important papers, the contents of which (whatever may be their legal value as evidence) leave no doubt that the accused party is a violent partisan of JEFF. DAVIS, and an agent of the Southern Confederacy. Surveyor ANDREWS communicated the facts to Secretary CHASE, at that time stopping in the City, who approved of the proceedings, and advised the arrest of SERREL.

The money, $200,000 in amount, with the letters and papers, were detained at the Surveyor's office, and an informal investigation was made into the case. Among other matters embraced in the letters in his possession, were the suggestion of plans for breaking up the blockade and supplying the Liverpool market with cotton. From the tone of the papers, the money, it is believed, is the proceeds of a loan to the Southern "Confederate States." Several passengers voluntarily made affidavits as to the declarations of SERRELL while on board of the steamer. SERRELL has for years been engaged in the cotton trade at New-Orleans. He is about 50 years of age, and is said to be possessed of wealth. At the request of Surveyor ANDREWS, a warrant was yesterday issued by a United States Commissioner, and Marshal MURRAY detailed one of his most trusty officers to make the arrest. On being brought to the Marshal's office, SERRELL seemed very much chopfallen. Mr. C. N. POTTER appeared as counsel for the accused, but as no Commissioner could be found, a commitment was made out, and SERRELL was taken to the Tombs, where he spent the night. He will probably be brought up to-day for examination on a charge of treason.

GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

REBEL MILITIA AT WINCHESTER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 16.

A letter from Sandy Hook to-day says: "A gentleman from Martinsburgh yesterday reports small parties of irregular secession cavalry scouting that section of country, and daily firing upon our pickets and Union fugitives, as well as paying frequent visits to the town. Yesterday a party approached to within two miles of Harper's Ferry, fired upon our pickets and retreated. Last night, it is reported, a party of 130 rebel cavalry captured three men of our Second Cavalry picket, stationed just outside of Harper's Ferry.

The camps remain very quiet. All appear to have perfect confidence in Gen. BANKS and staff, as well as the brigade officers.

Parties from Winchester report only 4,000 militia rendezvoused there for the purpose of being drilled and disciplined. The same authority states that there are two regiments of regulars at Lovettsville, about 8 miles distant.

NEWS BY WAY OF RICHMOND

RICHMOND Va., Friday, Aug. 16,
via NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16.

In the absence of real battles the public mind is considerably exercised about troubles or a fight at Aquia Creek, and of a battle said to have come off at Leesburgh Wednesday morning, in which 300 Nationals were killed and wounded, and 1,400 taken prisoners. Neither report has been confirmed, but they furnish abundant food for talk.

Nothing has been made public in Congress to-day.

The reported battle near Leesburgh gradually assumes an air of plausibility. It appears that 700 Nationals had forded the river near or opposite Leesburgh, but during the night the river rose, and the Confederate forces surrounded them. The Nationals lost in killed and wounded about 300, and 1,400 taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was small.

Several passengers from Manassas this afternoon report this news current there. It is generally credited. Some say that a large number of wagons have been sent up to convey down the property captured.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.

REBEL INCENDIARIES CONFESS THEIR GUILT.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

CAMP AT BARTLETT'S, Aug. 9, 1861.

On Wednesday evening it was *decided by Gen. Magruder to be expedient and proper to burn Hampton.* In furtherance of this object, just after dark, the troops were moved from in sight of Hampton to another road which approaches nearer to Newport's News, and not far from the town. The Old Dominion Cavalry, under command of Capt. PHILLIPS, and the Mecklenburgh Cavalry, under command of Capt. T. F. GOODE, and a command of infantry, under Col. HODGES, were detailed *for the hazardous purpose of firing the town.* The cavalry companies marched in front, and the infantry behind.

Just here I will state that an efficient fortification had been thrown across the main street by the Yankees, but the guns had all been removed. We marched to the fortifications, carried our horses off from the street, and then dismounted. Infantry were detailed to hold our horses while we were to execute the work. We marched down the street, and while a consultation was being held, a brisk fire opened from the sentinels at the bridge upon us. They were supposed to be from forty to one hundred strong. An order was then issued for the reinforcement of the infantry, which was no sooner given than Col. HODGES' joined with them in double-quick time and rushed to the spot. The rascals only fired once after the infantry made an attack upon them. They ran off as fast as their cowardly legs could carry them. No one on our side was injured.

We were now ordered to proceed with the burning, and harder work a set of fellows never did. We continued to set fire to house after house, until all were in flames within and below the fortification. A portion of the cavalry companies were then detailed to complete the burning above the fortification, which they did, and then covered the retreat of the infantry to camp, about three miles distant. The town was most effectually burned, and I feel sure that no person was burnt, though it was about midnight.

That it was a most perilous undertaking will at once be seen, from the fact that we were in reach of the shell from Fortress Monroe and the steamers which had been seen lying about; and also the fact that the Yankees had a regiment of infantry not far from the bridge, and could have easily made an attack on us. Having the advantage of the light from the burning of the houses, they could have opened a most disastrous fire upon us. There was danger, also, of a reinforcement from Newport's News, although Gen. MAGRUDER had guarded all points with pickets, and had artillery and infantry ready to rescue us if needed.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND—THE ARREST OF MR. NELSON.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

The once *Hon.* T. A. R. NELSON, who created some excitement in the last Congress by his spread-eagle, spar-stangled banner, highfalutin style of eloquence, reached here yesterday *vid* Danville Railroad, closely guarded by a file of 60 Confederate soldiers. Guided by the false teachings of such creatures as ANDY JOHNSON, and other kindred spirits, NELSON is fast bringing himself to a most ignoble end. Although, by a majority of more than 100,000, Tennessee has declared her independence of ABE LINCOLN, and resumed her sovereignty, NELSON proclaimed himself a candidate for LINCOLN's Congress, and at the recent election was voted for as such. It is said that he was endeavoring to reach Washington for the purpose of making arrangements with LINCOLN's Government to place East Tennessee as Northwestern Virginia has been placed by CARLILE and others, but imprudently venturing into loyal Southwestern Virginia, the patriotic people of Lee County seized the traitor, and sent him well guarded to head-quarters. He has been consigned to jail for safe-keeping.

It has now been definitely ascertained here that Hampton was burned by Confederate troops, in obedience to an order from Gen. Magruder. The event is hotly discussed, and many are disposed to condemn the movement. As the reasons which prompted such an unusual proceeding have not been made public, I forbear comment.

One of the troublesome traitors recently captured by Gen. WISE in the Kanawha section, and confined in jail at Salem, Roanoke County, has written a lengthy epistle to Auditor BENNETT, of this city, entreating his friendly offices to endeavor to procure him a release.

ELY, of Rochester, taken at Manassas, complains greatly of the heat. He says no such weather ever visited Rochester.

ESPIONAGE IN THE SOUTH.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 13.

MR. WM. J. DEWEY, for the last twenty-six years a resident of New-Orleans, and for twenty years identified with the business community as a ship-broker, wrote a letter, (of which we give a copy below) to his cousin in New-York. The letter was intercepted by the Military Committee of Memphis, Tennessee, and sent back to the authorities of New-Orleans, with the request that they would take such action as they deemed necessary for the public welfare. Mayor MONROE sent two policemen to the residence of Mr. DEWEY, with instructions to bring him down to the First District Police Office. Those officers discharged their duty. We lay the letter before our readers without comment and precisely as written.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 22, 1861.

F. A. CROCKER, ESQ.—*My Dear Sir:* The present awful state of affairs in our once happy country is my excuse for addressing you at this time—my object to ask your full and candid opinion with regard to the duration of the war, and what you think will be its effects upon business with you. At present, my business is completely destroyed—there is no other branch that I can engage in, and what little means I have will soon be exhausted. My business was never so good as it had been up to April last. I had (and have) an active partner, whose faithful services of many years I was glad to reward by giving him an interest. Our relations everywhere were being extended, and the struggles which I had been making for twenty years with fortune seemed about to be crowned with success—but you know the disastrous change.

My object is to ask of you if you think there is any chance of my getting a living in New-York, or getting any employment suited to my capabilities. I think I may say, without self-conceit, that I am a first-rate book-keeper, and would be a useful person in any business house, as cashier or manager. I may not have the activity which I had fifteen years ago, being now forty-nine years of age, but I think I could, in a very short time, make myself useful to any house that might require my services.

It seems to me, that in almost any event, this place is fatally injured. Even in case of a peace, by a separation of the North and South, it seems to me that we shall have a Slavery despotism here that none but slaveholders can live under. Added to this, who will trust the South when repudiation is indelibly written upon its policy? Free discussion is destroyed, and if the South ever gains its independence, (as it is called here,) all free literature must be abolished, and that only admitted which justifies and recommends the "peculiar institution." If this gigantic insurrection is overcome, still what becomes of the South? It suffers the same loss of reputation that South Carolina did in nullification times, and a similar stigma rests upon it, which stigma cannot be removed until another generation, who shall be loyal to the United States Government, shall come upon the stage. What is to become of these thousands of restless politicians; these recreant officers, who are in arms against the Government which gave them all the honor they ever had? The whole South will be the resort of discontented spirits. There will be no security for life and property, and thousands of disappointed and discomfited soldiers and civilians will be thrown back here upon us, with their morals corrupted by associations in camp and amidst scenes of bloodshed, and this city, which was never very orderly, will be full of riot and crime. Whatever may be the result of this contest, it appears to me that the South loses everything.

The North, however, has always its industry, its manufactures, its commerce. Before cotton was known the North thriving, and it seems to me that the North was and West would have been much better off if they never had had any South; that is, if the Mississippi River could have belonged entirely to the North, East and West, as an outlet for the products of the latter.

Now, if you will have the kindness to give me your views on this subject, you will greatly oblige me. Of course no one can tell the duration of the war. The majority of the North seems as determined as the South. There is this difference, however, that while there appears to be a peace party at the North, as is seen by some petitions etc., and by proceedings in some State Legislatures, there is no such thing as a peace party at the South; and the determination appears to be to resist to the end—or, indeed, always to resist. This may be persevered in or may not—sometimes people get tired.

JULY 23—The news received to-day of a great victory at Manassas by the Confederates, makes people think that the North will now give in and consent to a separation. I would like to get your ideas on the subject. You will have to send your letter by Adams' Express, and will have to pay 25 or 30 cents for it. I enclose you nine cents' worth of United States postage stamps, and will have to remain your debtor for the balance of twenty-one cents, as stamps are not to be had here. I notice by the Northern papers that many vessels are arriving at and clearing from your port, and would like to know if there is that distress with you which our papers report here. They say the North is bankrupt, and cannot raise the money to carry on the war. Besides, that England and France will force the blockade and acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States early in the Fall, &c. Please give me as full a letter as you can conveniently write.

Yours truly,
(Signed) WM. J. DEWEY.

Having been brought to the office of the Chief of Police, the Mayor was sent for, who, on his arrival, stated to Mr. DEWEY why he had sent the officers for him. The letter was then read to Mr. D. He acknowledged the writing of it; that it was written to his cousin; that the letter couldn't do any harm, inasmuch as it didn't reach its destination. The Mayor declined taking bail for his appearance, and had him locked up to await his examination on Thursday.

HOW LOYAL VIRGINIANS DESERT THE REBELS.

From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 15.

The following are copies of letters to Miss SYLVIA EASTMAN, of this city, from her brother, late of the Prince William Cavalry in the rebel army:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

Once more I have the liberty and opportunity to write you. We have seen rather serious times in Old Virginia during the past three months, though, as yet, our family have not suffered particularly. RUSSELL, you know, had belonged to the Prince William Cavalry for more than a year when the war broke out. April 23d, he was ordered out to join the Secession Army, but I told him that he could not go, that he must stay at home and see to the business, and I would go as his substitute. Therefore, I went into the Southern Army, but *for the safety of the family only.* Last week the militia were ordered out, and then he would have to go anyway. On my way to Dumfries, where I was sent with dispatches, I stopped at home and told him, also gave him directions how to escape. After he was safely away, I *deserted,* and am now here, bound to be revenged. I want to get up a company of as desperate fellows as ever looked down the muzzle of a gun, and go right forward with the National Army. Quite a number are ready, here, and if you know of any such, your way, write me, and I will come after them.

JULY 31.—I received your letter this morning, and answer immediately, as I know not when I shall again have time to write. You wished me to send a message home for you immediately. It will be impossible to do so until Manassas Junction is taken; then I hope we can communicate with home as often as we wish.

In my last I did not tell you how I managed to get away, I believe, and I will do so now. First, RUSSELL and C., together with Mr. LAMB's boys, left, as I directed, but the latter, poor fellows! were taken prisoners. The seceders would have given considerable to have caught them all, but RUSSELL and WILL put their clothes on a raft, and swam Occoquan Bay, pushing the raft before them, and so bravely escaped. After losing their way several times, and lying in the woods two nights, they at length arrived here in safety, upon learning which I followed suit. I was then sent down to the river to withdraw the guard. Leaving my horse, I walked about three miles to where they were stationed and where they had gone, went out into a field where some negroes were at work, and ordered them to follow me. We went into a fish-house and took out a boat, which, when put in the water, leaked faster than I could bail with a large pail. We then went in search of old clothes, and finally succeeded in caulking it pretty well. One negro got in with me, and we started on our voyage with nothing except two pieces of board we found on the shore. We succeeded in this way very well for a mile or so, when there came up a gale, and we were obliged to go ashore again. We laid down for an hour, then started again. This time we got along better, and finally landed five miles above, this side of Occoquan Bay, about 1 o'clock A. M. We spent the rest of the night in a field, under a shock of rye, out of the rain. In the morning, again took up the line of march, and walked fifteen miles to Accotink, where I arrived about 11 o'clock, without having had anything to eat since 6 o'clock on the morning before.

You can imagine my condition after going without food so long, and walking and working as I had. We are doing well enough at present, however, so you need feel no more anxiety on our account. We left the crops harvested, with no one to draw them in, or thresh them. I had no opportunity to go home after clothes or anything, and am in rather destitute circumstances; but that I don't mind any, as I am now getting wages enough for my wants.

They talk some of making me guide for one division of the Army, and I may have to move soon. It is yet uncertain. Your affectionate brother,

H. F. EASTMAN.

FROM THE RICHMOND STAND-POINT.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 30.

I learn that a general desire is manifested among the prisoners to sign a letter, addressed to the people of the North, setting forth the real facts of the case, warning the people of that section not to engage in the unholy contest, and acknowledging the kind treatment which they are receiving at the hands of the Southern people. The prisoners state that the reason why they fought so desperately was because they were told that if they did not, they would be butchered by the Southern troops if taken prisoners.

Much of the "money" they have upon their persons is in the shape of small cards, an inch wide by an inch and a half long, upon which is printed the following, the name of the regiment only being altered: "Good for five cents. K., Minnesota Regiment."

Numerous amateurs participated in the fight, and did good service. One of these was Col. NEWMAN McBAIN, of Georgia, who arrived only a few days previous to the fight, and, with rifle in hand, went into the thickest of the fray, bearing himself splendidly throughout the action.

Col. ORR, of Mississippi, brother of our South Carolina ORR, an Ex-Member of Congress, was also among the number. His old drab hat and plain black clothes were everywhere conspicuous, while he alternately cheered, fired, loaded and encouraged the men.

Mr. OLIVER, the owner of Blind TOM, this morning presented one hundred dollars to the Hospital fund, and is now on his way to join TOM, with whom he is about to commence a series of concerts throughout the South, for the purpose of raising a large and regular income. He thinks he can present two thousand dollars a week to the wounded in this manner, and hopes to be able to collect as much with Blind TOM and his inexaustible piano as did the saponaceous EDWARD EVERETT with his stereotype oration on GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A young friend who was wounded in the fight, told me yesterday, among other things, that the company to whom SHERMAN's Battery belonged had new and splendid uniforms made to be put on the day they entered Richmond. He had seen them packed among the captured baggage.

How different the two armies from each other. The one composed of broken-down politicians, who were sinking into obscurity, and anxious to gain notoriety in some shape, and a large class of laborers, mostly foreigners, who had no choice but to enlist or starve—who, having nothing at stake, could see nothing but the repulsiveness of the occupation, and whose courage had to be sustained by promising them "bloodless victory;" while the other embraces men of every rank and station in life.

The South has poured forth on the field of Manassas the best blood of her sons, and hundreds of thousands more are ready to take their places, fill up the broken ranks, and lay down their lives, if need be, in the same sacred cause.

Then how different the paraphernalia of the two armies. Their men are clad in gay and costly uniforms; their horses richly caparisoned; their wagons built after the most approved patterns, for the express purpose of transporting their army supplies; their ambulances as perfect as skill and money can make them; their artillery, the best and most effective that can be bought; their rifles, from the most approved manufacturers of Europe, while the quarters of their officers abound with the choicest wines and liquors, and the richest and most costly viands.

Our men are dressed in service uniforms, made from the coarsest cloth; only a simple braid denotes the uniform. Their wagons are of all sizes, colors and descriptions, gathered from the neighboring farmers, picked up here and there wherever they can be found, and paid for or received as gifts, as the case may be. Their supplies for the wounded consist of sundry parcels, and bundles, and boxes, prepared by the hands of love. Many a matron has taken her bed linen and torn it into strips for bandages, while fair hands have toiled early and late to prepare the lint which was required, consecrating it oftentimes with tears, and baptizing it with prayers for the safety of the loved and the triumph of our arms; nor is the contrast less in artillery and rifles. Some whole companies have been formed, who have been compelled to gather up the guns from the neighboring planters. Sportsmen must forget their pursuits, and forego the excitements of the chase, for their guns are needed for other purposes than hunting game.

STATE OF THINGS AT RICHMOND.

From the Memphis Argus.

RICHMOND, Friday, July 26, 1861.

A feeling of morbid sympathy has begun to spring up in some quarters here in behalf of the cut-throat scoundrels who were captured at Manassas. ELY, the Abolition member of New-York, who was captured and brought to Richmond, has already several sympathizing friends who think and try to make others think that he went over to Manassas just to see the battle, without intending to take any part therein. They do not know of whom or what they are talking. This ELY is the most complete Abolition small politician in Congress. During the recess of Congress a Military Committee was left in Washington to advise with and counsel Gen. SCOTT in every movement he might undertake until the opening of the extra session. He helped, as a member of this Committee, to mature the plans of attack on Manassas, and, in his official capacity, he accompanied the Army to see—perhaps to aid in directing—their execution.

I have learned from sources to be relied upon that Gen. BEAUREGARD is advancing one or two regiments daily in the direction of Alexandria. He has already occupied Fairfax Court-house, Fairfax Station, and several positions still nearer to Alexandria. When his positions are all taken, *he will then advance with his whole army, retake Alexandria, and uniting into a column which may come around from Leesburgh, upon the left bank of the Arlington embankments, his march upon Washington will not long be delayed by the four regiments occupying Arlington Heights.* Should a great battle take place, it will be between Alexandria and Washington, for which event President DAVIS will be telegraphed in time to be on the ground.

Among the prisoners brought from Manassas is ARNOLD HARRIS, of Tennessee. This surprises me, as I recognized HARRIS in Washington as one of our strongest Southern friends. He was deputed by CAMERON, Secretary of War, to go over to Manassas and try to recover the dead body of his (CAMERON's) brother, who was killed at the head of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment. It is said he came in disguise, and was caught sneaking round the battle-field, which led to the supposition that he was a spy. There is doubtless a mistake in this. HARRIS may have changed since I left Washington, but I strongly doubt it. At all events, he is not the stuff that spies are made of.

POWER AND PURPOSE OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

A courier arrived here on yesterday from Gov. WISE, giving the information that he had been forced, by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, to retreat from the town of Charleston, in Kanawha County, Northwest Virginia, and had fallen back several miles upon an almost impregnable natural defence afforded him by a mountain in the vicinity, where he should await an attack from the 15,000 of the enemy until reinforcements were sent him. His own command numbers but 3,500. In his retreat he destroyed the only bridge over a large stream, which will produce great delay in the enemy's advance.

Gen. LEE has certainly gone to Northwestern Virginia, and declared to an officer, who will soon join him there, that within eight or ten days reinforcements amounting to 25,000 men would be thrown into that putrid appendage, and the enemy be exterminated. WISE's retrograde movement is only temporary, and the large reinforcements already *en route* will soon drive the Hessians across the Ohio River.

Gen. LORING, who succeeded the lamented Gen. GARNETT, will with a heavy column reappear in the neighborhood of our "Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain" disasters, and while driving the enemy back to Wheeling, and into Ohio or Pennsylvania, Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON will be thundering at the gates of Washington City.

The grand object now is the capture of Washington City; and the cry "on to Washington" is even louder than the recent clamors of the North for the grand march to Richmond.

If our generals had had control of half the number of "fresh troops" that have come into the field since the battle at Manassas, they would *now* have possession of the Capital. The amount of the recent increase to our forces, or ready to be made to them, seems almost incredible. A gentleman, who ought to know, informed me on yesterday that more than fifty thousand troops were waiting transportation over the various railroads, corroborative evidence of which is furnished by the great difficulty experienced in having conveyed by Adams' Express or mail, in even twice the time, letters to any point—the transportation of soldiers rendering that, of all else, impossible.

All agree that extensive preparations are in rapid progress at Manassas for an attack upon the *fortified enemy.* The Confederates are divided into *corps d'armée.* BEAUREGARD is with the main division at Manassas, while JOHNSTON, whose command has recently been swollen to 20,000, is rapidly completing the fortifications at Falls Church, within four miles of Alexandria, which are to *supersede those at Manassas* and serve as a basis of assaults upon the enemy's defences of Washington City. These can only be carried by assault, and the work will be characterized by hard and bloody fighting."

The Paris correspondent of the New-York *News* has announced, what is known here to be a *fact,* that the Confederate Commissioners have purchased a first-class steel-clad frigate, for the use of this Government, and there is also a proposition favorably entertained by Congress to purchase, at *high prices,* such foreign steamers as may run the blockade into our ports. Even now this feat could be easily performed, and during the prevalence of the high winds of Winter no danger of capture or injury would attend the profitable exploit.

The same letter says that the increase of the Army proposed by Secretary WALKER would raise it to 560,000 men, while the Baton Rouge *Advocate* lets us know that the rebels have 200 regiments in the field.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

REORGANIZATION OF THE RESERVE CORPS IN ST. LOUIS.

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12, 1861.

SIR: Inasmuch as the term of the several regiments of the United States Reserve Corps in St. Louis has expired, or in a few days will expire, and the men be paid off; and as the present state of political affairs in Missouri, as well as the movements and designs of the enemy, will not permit their being permanently disbanded, I have determined, in order to promote the common welfare and protect public and private property, to have them forthwith reorganized.

The new organization will comprise five regiments of infantry with a reserve of two companies to each, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of light artillery.

The troops will be required to enlist for the war, unless sooner discharged, and will (except the reserve companies) be subject to the same regulations, and receive continuously the same pay as the volunteer regiments.

The reserve companies will be required to replace the Home Guard Regiments, should the latter for any cause be called to other counties of this State, and will receive the regular pay of volunteers for such actual service. When not in service, these reserve companies will be under more liberal regulations; they will not be obliged to perform guard duty, and their hours of drilling will, so far as possible, be made to conform to their peculiar public and private position.

In order to accomplish, without delay, this urgent reorganization of the Home Guard of the City of St. Louis, you are hereby directed to assemble your regiment at their head-quarters, and ascertain from each man under your command, whether he would prefer to continue with the regiment, or to join the cavalry or artillery, or serve only in the reserve for the above-mentioned peculiar emergencies.

After ascertaining in this way the wishes of the men, you will proceed immediately to the reorganization of the infantry regiments.

The companies will in the first place elect their company officers, who will thereupon nominate their field officers, and submit their names for approval to the General commanding the department.

The Colonels, when accepted, will nominate a Brigadier, and submit his name in like manner for approval. After his appointment a Brigade Inspector will be selected by the General commanding.

The officers of the regiment having been decided upon, the reorganization of the regiment, and, if possible, also that of the reserve companies should be immediately completed, and the returns submitted to this Department.

You will communicate this order to all the members of your regiment, and proceed with the execution of it, until the election and approval of a Colonel, who will, immediately after his appointment, report himself with his officers to these head-quarters, when the regiment will be uniformed, armed, equipped and provided with every thing necessary for actual service, and at the same time with special instructions for drill and discipline.

The rolls of those men who who should prefer to join the cavalry or artillery you will also submit as early as possible, with the officers suggested to these head-quarters.

Should any deficiency exist, this department will supply all the different companies with efficient officers, and complete their organization.

As it is my design to have in each regiment one company of Sharp-shooters, and one company of pioneers, all the best marksmen should be concentrated in one company, and all the best mechanics in another, under officers best adapted to the command of those companies.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

To Col. JOHN McNEIL.

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug 13.

The steamers at this port chartered by the United States Government seem to be actively employed every day. They are moving in all directions, sometimes full of soldiers and sometimes empty. The steamer *Aleck Scott,* Capt. ROBERT A. REILLY, left the levee yesterday, and went down to the Arsenal to serve as a sort of receiving-ship, so we understand. She received some soldiers from the *Emilie* before she left port.

The *G. W. Graham,* Capt. INO A. SCUDDER, went to the arsenal in the morning, and came up last evening full of soldiers. The *Jeanie Deans* also went down to the arsenal, for some purpose unknown to us. The *D. A. January* went below the arsenal light. She probably landed at the barracks. The *Iatan, Empress,* and *Des Moines* were at the levee at dark last evening.

The steamer *Emilie* arrived from Omaha City, yesterday, having on board three companies of the First Nebraska Regiment of Volunteers, Col. THAYER. The *Emilie* received these troops at Fort Leavenworth. The three companies numbered 238 men and nine commissioned officers. The *Emilie* had besides fourteen 12-pound howitzers and 171 packages of ordnance stores, &c. She brought down one-half of the Fourth Iowa Regiment from Council Bluffs to St. Joseph. They were commanded by Capt. ENGLISH. These men took the railroad from St. Joseph to Hannibal. The half regiment comprised 400 men and 26 officers. The regiment is commanded by Col. DODGE. They came from Hannibal to this port on the *Sucker State,* yesterday, and are destined for Bird's Point and Cairo.

The *Sucker State* had, besides, eighty-six mules, thirty-one wagons, and fifteen soldiers from Fort Snelling.

The *Sioux City,* from Council Bluffs, had Companies A and D, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteers, Capts. LIVINGSTON and BLACKER.

A prisoner by the name of CALDWELL came down on the *Sucker State,* guarded by Capt. HOWE, of the Lagrange Home Guards, and fifteen men. He was taken to the Arsenal. CALDWELL lived between Lagrange and Palmyra, and was said to be at the head of the State troops in the battle at Athens. He took Edina, went home, and was arrested for treason.

Ex-Senator JIM GREEN came down a passenger on the *Sucker State.*

Large numbers of United States troops continue to arrive in this city from Illinois, Iowa and other quarters. It is intended to form a Camp of Instruction, and for this purpose grounds have been selected in the neighborhood of the fair grounds. A large number of mechanics are employed in the erection of barracks for the men, and of stables for the horses. It is estimated that twenty thousand men are already concentrated here, and more are coming. What is better still, it is stated that not much short of two millions of dollars will be paid out in this city on United States account in the next week or ten days. Such an amount of money, and the employment of a few thousand men for some time past idle, will tend to improve financial affairs materially.

In addition to this, the contract for building seven gun-boats in the next sixty days, obtained by Capt. EADS, is likely to give employment to a great many men in the various departments of ship-building, and among the engine-builders. And the expenditure of half a million of dollars on this account will relieve a class of the community who have been great sufferers for the want of employment.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 13.

The fiendish exultation of traitorous citizens over the fall of LYON, and in view of the advantages they hoped had been gained to the cause of treason, was so palpable that apprehensions of disorder were excited, and it was judged expedient to take steps towards declaring martial law. Still other urgent considerations, such as the known antecedents and sympathies of certain police officials, suggested the propriety of such a course. By authority of Major-Gen. FREMONT, Major McKINSTRY notified Police Chief McDONOUGH, at 3 P. M., that the city would be substantially placed in charge of the United States military, under regulations to be published by proclamation.

At 5 P. M., Maj. McKINSTRY had an interview with the Police Commissioners, the precise results of which will doubtless transpire this morning. We understand that an arrangement was made by which the police and military are for the present to coöperate for the preservation of the peace in any contingency that may arise. It was generally expected that a proclamation of Martial-law would issue last evening, prescribing the regulations determined upon, but the measure was postponed. The proclamation will probably appear to-day.

The rumor that Martial-law was to be declared drew crowds to the police office, on Chesnut-street, to witness, as many concluded they would, a transfer of the police quarters to the occupancy of the military. Other multitudes came also to see what was the matter, and thus at evening a large concourse of wondering and excited people thronged in the vicinity of the place named. Contrary to the vaticinations of many, the occasion passed off without serious disturbance of any kind.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Troops were early in motion yesterday morning over the Pacific Railroad to Rolla and Springfield. Seven companies of the Ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Washington Zouaves, left about 11 A. M. Last evening four regiments, with cavalry and artillery, received orders to move from the barracks and proceed by rail to Springfield. Among them was the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois, Col. PALMER commanding. An entire regiment of recruits for SIEGEL's brigade is enlisted, and only await organization and arms to move to the southwest.

Col. COLES's regiment, Illinois, is still at Arsenal Park, and has not yet received arms. The men are impatient to handle their weapons and enter upon active service.

EX-SENATOR GREEN.

We learn that Ex-Senator GREEN and Hon. E. K. SAYRE, member of the State Convention, are now in this city, for the purpose of making some efforts with those in authority to establish peace in Northeast Missouri. It is said their basis for an adjustment or treaty is the disbanding of the Home Guards by the General Government. They falsely charge all the recent difficulties in Northern Missouri to the organization of the Home Guards.

Senator GREEN manifested his "peace" disposition, as soon as he got aboard the boat, by calling an old citizen of Lewis County a d—d liar, when he was relating positive facts. GREEN attempted to draw his pistol, but was prevented from doing so by bystanders. He was under the influence of liquor at the time, and continued drunk in the city last night.

THE FORCES UNDER GEN. SIEGEL.

The following list of the forces recently under the command of the late Gen. LYON, is derived from the Greenfield (Mo.) *Observer* Extra, of July 30, issued by some printers in a force of Missouri and Kansas volunteers, who had taken possession of the town to prevent the rebels from seizing it and getting in the rear of the National troops at Springfield. The list is doubtless an accurate one:

"The army of the West has its head-quarters at Springfield, Mo., Major-Gen. LYON commanding. The force is composed as follows:

Seven companies First Regular Cavalry and Second Dragoons; four companies Third Infantry; three companies Second Rifles; two companies First Artillery, under command of Major Sturgiss; First Cavalry, 1,100 men; First Missouri Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Andrews, 920 men; Third Missouri Volunteers, Col. Siegel, 800; Fifth Missouri Volunteers, Col. Salomon, 660; Sixth Missouri, Col. Schuttner, 950; Thirteenth Illinois, Col. Wyman, 1,060; Twenty-first Illinois, Col. Marsh, 980; First Kansas, Col. Deitzler, 1,010; Second Kansas, Col. Mitchell. 750; First Iowa, Col. Bates, 920; Battalion Second Missouri Volunteers, Major Osterhaus, 310—making a total of 9,460 men.

There probably never was an Army in the field more properly apportioned in the different arms of the service, cavalry, artillery and infantry. There are 18 pieces of artillery in batteries for field service, and about 600 mounted men, of the best cavalry and dragoons known in the world. These troops are placed at present as follows: At Springfield, Col. SIEGEL's, Col. SALOMON's, SCHUTTNER's and Col. MARSH's Regiments; at Camp McClellan, at York, under command of Major STURGIS' First Cavalry, three companies cavalry and dragoons, four companies infantry, three companies rifles and two companies artillery, including Capt. TOTTEN's command with ten pieces, five companies First Missouri Volunteers, the Thirteenth Illinois, and First Indiana. At Camp Conant, at the Chalybeate Springs, in Lawrence County, under command of Col. DEITZLER, six companies First Kansas Regiment; Second Kansas, Col. MITCHELL; Company C Second Dragoons, Capt. FARRAND, and a section of Artillery, with two pieces. At Greenfield, under command of Capt. CARR, First Cavalry, five companies First Virginia Volunteers, Capt. MADISON MILLER commanding; four companies First Kansas Volunteers, Capt. POWELL CLAYTON commanding; two companies First Cavalry and a section Second Dragoons.

In addition to these, there are in actual service Home Guards as follows: at Springfield, 800; at Mellville, under Col. WILLIAMSON, 650; and at Greenfield, under Col. WRIGHT, 450—all now well armed, and daily being disciplined."

A REBEL LETTER-WRITER.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 15.

W. H. KIRKER, who left this city for Richmond about two weeks ago, with the avowed intention of joining the rebel army, has already reached that city, and writes a letter back to his friends under date of the 8th. The letter is post-marked Paducah, Ky., and comes from that point by express. The writer says he has just visited the "Yankee prisoners, of whom there are one thousand confined, and the ugliest specimens of humanity, if such they can be called, that ever God Almighty had anything to do with getting up." Young SUTHERLAND, of Steubenville, Ohio, a member of the Shriver Guards, was there in charge of JOHN LADY, of the same company, who was wounded. Only forty-three of the Shriver Guards were engaged in the battle of Bull Run. The balance remained at Winchester because they had no shoes, and could not stand a forced march. The reason why Washington was not taken, was because JOHNSTON only succeeded in throwing into BEAUREGARD five thousand of his men, the remaining thirteen thousand having been necessarily left behind owing to the want of transportation facilities. "The way the National forces succeeded in outflanking our men at Bull Run was by carrying the Confederate flag." "Everything is plenty here but ice (Oh, God!") "One of the Shriver Guards is charged with deserting, and giving information to the enemy in regard to numbers and position. It will soon be too hot for him in Wheeling."

And the writer adds, in a confidential way, and with a rigidity that must have been exceedingly refreshing to him, considering the absence of ice, advising his former friends and employers as follows:

"And, in this connection, I most *earnestly insist* that you will so arrange your business that a few hours will be sufficient to close it up entirely. This I hope you will act upon, be your opinions what they may. I expect to be near you soon."

The writer admonisheth the Wheeling Government:

"About the Wheeling Government I feel sorry, as I now, more than ever, fear there is danger ahead."

"And in this connection," to quote from the writer of the letter under consideration, we have but a word to say. If the rebels about Richmond have any intention of making a heavy attack upon this place, they are not asses enough to communicate the design to every nincompoop that chooses to inquire. But if they are enabled to do so, the large liberty extended to traitors to go to Richmond without hindrance, carrying all the information they pick up, will form a large share in the element of success. A man can go from here to Richmond just as well as he can go to Boston, and letters are conveyed to and from with the same facility almost. No letters ever leave Richmond unless mailed by those prominent in the rebellion, and nobody ever leaves there who would be apt to give any information calculated to injure the rebel cause. They thus have a plain advantage, which must result to their decided benefit. If this matter is worthy of any attention, the sooner it receives it the better.

A CONGRESSMAN WHO IS NOT A SOLDIER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1861.

D. E. SILL—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 26th ult., and letters from many others of different dates and localities in my District, have been received, asking that I should take command of a regiment to be raised therein, to participate with the grand army of patriotic soldiers now engaged in the sacred duty of maintaining the Government from the assaults of armed combinations of our own people, who have shown themselves unworthy of the liberty our fathers established.

I am not insensible of the kindness or the magnanimity that prompted these manifestations of confidence, coming as they do from citizens of various political parties, nor of the honor intended to be conferred. On the contrary, having witnessed the self-sacrificing patriotism, the physical endurance, and knowing—as the world knows—the heroic bravery of our soldiers—the impulse to enter the ranks becomes almost a rigid desire. My public engagement to serve my constituents in Congress would not prevent, for the position could be, without disadvantage to the people, filled by another; want of physical strength would not interpose imperiously, for I believe I could summon enough for even the most arduous duties of a campaign; but I am deterred mainly by a sense of incompetency to lead our gallant men to the battle-field and to victory. At all events the conviction that others—whose military education, or whose enlarged experience, would give increased assurance of triumphant results—should be selected, is of great weight with me.

Since our late partial reverse at Manassas, there seems to be a growing restlessness at the selection of civilians for military commands, and all will agree that the efficiency of the army would be promoted by the selection, as far as practicable, of those who have a thorough military education, or who have seen service in the camp, and on the field of battle.

I am willing to go and to do—in this contest in defense of public liberty—wherever and whatever duty directs, and to make any personal sacrifice to sustain our glorious old flag and free institutions which our forefathers founded. And, in the progress of this conflict, if my place properly shall be at the head of a regiment, a company, or as a private in the ranks, there will I be found.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. E. BENTON.

A LETTER FROM COL. WILCOX.

The Detroit *Free Press* publishes the following extracts from a private letter written by Col. WILCOX to his wife:

GENERAL HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1861.

MY DEAR WIFE: I was moved down from LEWIS' house, near the battle-field, on the 1st of August, to Manassas Station, in an ambulance, with Capt. WITHINGTON, who has been kindly permitted by the enemy to remain with me, and left Manassas for Richmond the same evening by rail. We arrived at Richmond after 24 hours' painful travel. At the depôt here we were met by Gen. WINDER, who very kindly and considerately had us conveyed in a carriage to this hospital, where the General had ordered a separate room for our accommodation. We were allowed to keep this room to ourselves until the arrival of Captain and Mrs. RICKETT with our friend and fellow Captain, Dr. LEWIS, to whose kind care and attention I shall ever feel myself indebted. The Doctor belongs to the Second Wisconsin Regiment. He is one of the best surgeons and kindest men I ever met. Both Capt. RICKETT and myself owe him everything. The first two days we were attracted by his devoted labors to the wounded, he himself driving an ambulance, bringing in the wounded night and day, in a pouring rain, neglecting neither their men nor ours. Many of our surgeons gallantly remained on the field, attending to the wounded, until they were captured. At LEWIS' house we were also greatly indebted for kindness and comforts to Dr. DARBY, of the "Hampton (S. C.) Legion," and other South Carolina officers. These latter speak in high terms of praise of the gallantry of the Michigan First. But words are inadequate to express my obligations to Capt. WITHINGTON, who supported me, fainting from loss of blood, from the field, and who has been my constant nurse, devoted friend and attendant every hour of the day and night. May Heaven reward him with such a friend in his hour of need, if such unfortunately fall upon him.

* * * Capt. RICKETT is slowly improving and the Doctor hopes to save his leg.

* * * I regret that I could not make the official report of the First Michigan Regiment, as I understood so well the importance of its position in the field.

* * * I will only say, that the South Carolina and Mississippi regiments speak of us in the highest terms of praise. Many of their officers called upon me for the especial purpose.

Your affectionate husband,
O. B. WILCOX.

THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

FORT ELLSWORTH, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

No account of our Regiment having yet appeared in your paper, will you be kind enough to permit me to inform our friends and the public as to where we are and what we are doing? The reason why we have not done so ere this is readily answered—we came here not to seek ephemeral notoriety, but to do our duty to our country in her hour of peril.

To begin with our story, it is due to history and to a true-hearted patriot to record the fact that as soon as our National flag was torn down by traitorous hands at Fort Sumter, Col. LANSING was the first man in the State of New-York to tender the Government of the United States the offer of a regiment of volunteers for the maintenance of the integrity of our National Union. This is mentioned not as a ground of pretension to superior patriotism, but as a simple fact—as an evidence of spontaneous and high-toned loyalty to our glorious Union.

In course of time this Regiment was raised and equipped. For a time we were quartered in the Park Barracks, New-York, and afterwards at Camp Dill, Staten Island. On the 20th of June we received orders to march for the seat of war next day at 10 o'clock. Painful as it was not to be allowed time to go and say farewell to the loved ones whom we may never see on earth again, we promptly complied with the order, and when the clock struck one on Friday, the 21st of June, we began our march, and after a slow and wearisome journey, *vid* Harrisburgh and Baltimore, we reached Washington about 4 o'clock P. M. on the 23d. Next day we went into camp on Madison Hill, about 2½ miles north of the City, and remained there about three weeks. During our stay a variety of deeply-interesting incidents occurred, which some of us will never forget. I can only mention one of them at this time. It was the first death in Camp. HORACE LAKE, of Company I, fell sick and died in a few hours. With mournful satisfaction we can testify that he was a genial companion, a sincere friend and true soldier; always eager to discharge his duty, even when his bodily strength was failing him. We looked upon him as one of our best men, and when his spirit left us we carried his body to its final resting-place in silent grief.

On Sunday, July the 14th, at 2½ o'clock P. M., we received orders to break up camp and march to Alexandria, Virginia. Nothing could exceed the joy with which the announcement of this order was received by the men. Anxious to get a sight of the rebels and a chance to do execution upon them, our men almost rent the air with their cheers. In almost no time our baggage was packed, our tents struck, our line formed, and our entire regiment *en route* for the enemy's territory. After marching through Washington we took steamers for Alexandria, and arrived there about 11 o'clock P. M. Our first experience on the "sacred soil" had rather more of prose than poetry in it. It being too late to do anything else, we were ordered to encamp for the night upon the wharf, with blankets for our beds, knapsacks for our pillows, and the heavens for our roof. With a cheerfulness becoming men who have made sacrifices to uphold the Constitution, our soldiers at once arranged the furniture of their 'chambers, and quietly retired for the night, the officers sharing their accommodations. Being somewhat less self-denying than the rest, I allowed a friend to persuade me to accompany him in search of a hotel. Two darkies immediately volunteered their services as guides, and we set out. Before we had proceeded far we were brought to a dead halt by a Fire Zouave, who made a demand for the countersign, an article not in our possession at that time. Prompt explanations satisfied the guard that we were true men and not spies, and so calling to his aid a near brother Zouave, one of them conducted us to the City Hotel, and the other took the negroes in charge until their personal identity could be inquired into. The City Hotel is a plain, quiet house, in which WASHINGTON once resided for a while, and in which travelers now find good fare and courteous attendance. Here we enjoyed a good night's rest, and next morning my boots were blacked by a venerable specimen of purest ebony, who rejoices in the imposing title of "Chief Justice JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia." I have his highness's card in possession as a proof of his undoubted nobility. Thus you see that whilst some men are born to honor and others achieve honor, I had honor thrust upon me.

On Monday, the 15th, we went into camp on Shuter's Hill, one of the finest, most commanding and healthiest spots in this neighborhood. The duties assigned us here were three-fold. In the first place we were to garrison Fort Ellsworth. In drawing up his plan for the recent battle Gen. McDOWELL selected Col. LANSING as the fitting man to hold this fort as the base of his operations; the second position as it regards importance in the contest, and the rallying point for our troops in case of a repulse. Two companies were stationed in the fort under the command of Major JOHNSON, who found the Fort in a very defective condition, and immediately applied himself to the work of putting it in a state of order and fitness to resist assault. To those who know Major JOHNSON, it is unnecessary to say that he is every inch a soldier.

In the second place we were placed in command of the city of Alexandria. Two of our companies were detailed for this duty under Captains BARTRAM and JENKINS, and Lieut. VICKARS was chosen to fill the responsible office of Provost Marshal, thus constituting him, in point of fact, Mayor, Corporation and Chief of Police at one and the same time. It is simple justice to say that his administration of his charge has fully justified the wisdom of the choice, and reflected honor upon the regiment to which he belongs. As an instance of this: when Gen. FRANKLYN came here, a few days ago, Lieut. VICKARS applied to be relieved of his charge, assigning as a reason, that he did not like it. The General's reply was: "Lieutenant, it is no matter whether you like it or not; you have got to do it as long as I am here."

In the third place, we were ordered to guard several estates in this vicinity, (the occupants of which fled on the arrival of our troops,) and amongst others, the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, which is situated about three miles from Alexandria. At this latter place, we found to our deep regret, that two of the regiments which preceded us had committed acts of vandalism which caused us to blush, and filled us with disgust. Instead of guarding the property, these miscreants set themselves to plunder and destroy. They completely gutted the residence of Rev. Dr. PACKARD, smashed his elegant furniture, tore many of his choice books, trampled his manuscript sermons on the floor of his study, and left the proofs of their beastly indecencies in his chambers. I feel that language is too feeble to brand the disgraceful acts of these barbarians; and for one, I rejoice to know that all such offences will henceforth be punished with death two hours after conviction. On learning the state of the case, our Chaplain, who is an Episcopalian, immediately went there, had the books and papers gathered up and placed in the library of the Seminary, caused the buildings to be put in order and strictly guarded, and was instrumental in saving some hundreds of dollars worth of rare and costly volumes belonging to the institution, for which the friends of the Seminary in this neighborhood have tendered him their cordial thanks. As the Seminary buildings were erected chiefly through the Christian liberality of WM. H. ASPINWALL and Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, and Mr. BOHLEN, of Philadelphia, it will be gratifying for them to learn, as it is to us to reflect, that we have had it in our power to protect property consecrated to the promotion of religion and learning.

For some days before the battle of Bull Run we were continually warned of a conspiracy on the part of the Secessionists in this vicinity, to make a midnight assault on the camps hereabouts, especially those of the regiments which had been ordered forward, and in which only sick men and guards were left with the baggage. On the night of the 19th, two officers belonging to another regiment came in and informed us that they had observed signal lights in the windows of a noted Secessionist's hard by us and expressed a decided belief that mischief was brewing in that establishment. Of course our curiosity prompted the desire to know the bottom of it, and if there were grave counselors in solemn conclave there, we resolved to transfer their worships to our camp out of fraternal regard for their safety. Lieut.-Col. MORRIS at once offered to go with a squad of men and search the house, and Quartermaster HAWS would not think of being left out of so fine a chance of fun. So away they went, saw the house, examined it from cellar to attic, received numerous left-handed benedictions from the venerable matron thereof, and returning to camp made a full report of the success of the expedition.

Such were our position and duties up to the occurrence of the recent battle. On the now memorable and humiliating 21st of July, we met for Divine worship under circumstances at once romantic and solemn. A magnificent grove was our temple; beneath us lay the city of Alexandria, its churches closed, its clergy and two-thirds of its citizens fugitives, or in the ranks of the enemy, and those remaining there not allowed to stir outside our lines. On one hand of us the City of Washington loomed up on our vision, whilst on the other the booming of cannon broke in upon our ears, mingling with our devotions, and telling us that our brethren were engaged in the fearful strife. Our emotions at that hour are more easily imagined than described. Early in the morning Lieut.-Col. MORRIS and Capt. BARTRAM had started to the scene of action to witness the progress of the conflict. They continued on the field all day, noting the shifting scenes of that bloody drama until the rout occurred, when they galloped back to announce the result and set us on our guard, in case of the enemy following up his advantage. Measures were forthwith taken to defend this position to the last. Col. LANSING expressed his purpose to die rather than yield, and every officer and man fully concurred, and prepared for the worst. Had the enemy come on they would have had to pass over our dead bodies in order to reach the capital.

The following day, July 22, was a day of horrors, such as I never passed through before. A heavy, cold rain fell without intermission from morning until night, extinguishing our fires so that we could not cook our meals, wetting us through to the skin, and chilling our frames until I felt sure of having a double portion of ague. But the weather was a mere circumstance compared with the appalling scenes which we were compelled to behold with mingled emotions of pity, indignation and humiliation. Our Grand Army, which but the other day went forth in confidence and pride, to strike down this foul treason, was transformed into a confused mass of terrified fugitives, fleeing for their lives. I stood upon the road leading past this Fort to Washington, in company with two surgeons, and felt sick at heart as the men came along. It was a motley crowd of wounded and frightened men. One had been shot in the arm and had it in a sling; another was shot through both jaws and his face tied up; another had one side of his face shot away, including his nose; another wounded in the leg, was mounted on a horse, and the blood trickling down from his limbs to the ground; presently an ambulance would come up, on the floor of which were two or three dead bodies, and lying across these as many wounded men. One of the surgeons would immediately spring up, extract a ball from one man, set a broken limb for another, examine a fracture for a third, and then the vehicle would move on to be followed by others similarly laden.

At one time in the day Col. LANSING tried to stem the tide of fugitives at this point. For this end two companies were detailed and drawn up on the road below the fort. In a very short time they stopped some fifteen hundred men, only about two hundred of whom had arms, the rest having thrown their's away to facilitate their retreat. At length the number became so great that it was useless to obstruct their course, and they were allowed to pass on.

During this time the Secessionists in this vicinity were in exstacies. Some of them did not hesitate to inquire whether we were satisfied with the battle, assuring us that they were entirely so. A large number of them made preparations to entertain the Confederate troops on their arrival here; they expected them to breakfast; when they did not, then they felt sure of seeing them at dinner; and when again disappointed, they swore they would be here to supper; but they have not come yet. Moreover they notified all the poor whites and the free colored people of the fate which was in store for them. The former were to be sent to prison, the latter were to be sold into the worst Slavery for having aided our troops by selling them provisions. One gentleman in Alexandria has made it his business to note down all persons, white or black, who afford any assistance to our soldiers, in order that they may receive due punishment when the Secessionists get possession of this place. Poor man! I presume his list will be a very long one and his hope longer deferred ere that day arrives.

Had the rebels been in a position to advance and seize the National Capital they certainly could have done so on the 22d and 23d of July, and so have dictated the recognition of the independence of the Southern States. We could not have effectually resisted them. For one, I believe it is no part of their design to attempt anything of the sort. As it appears to me they will act simply on the defensive. Their object is not to subjugate the North, but to establish the independence of the South, treating us as invaders of their sacred soil, and bending all their energies toward defeating and expelling us from their borders.

From the date of the rout up to the present time, we have been busily employed mounting guns, strengthening our position, felling woods, so that our cannon may more effectually play upon all approaches to the fort, whilst batteries have been erected by order of Gen. McCLELLAN, at points suggested by Col. LANSING as essential to the security of the position. Lately we have had a host of distinguished visitors here, amongst whom I may mention the President, Secretary SEWARD, Gens. McCLELLAN, McDOWELL, McCALL, FRANKLIN, &c.

Several incidents of a very painful character occurred during the past week. Capt. STONE, of Company E, shot Private KEEFE dead with his revolver, for disobedience to orders, mutinous language, and alleged assault. Lieut. MADDOX, of Company F, died suddenly, and was buried in Alexandria. As I learn, his remains have been taken up, and sent home for reinterment. On Friday last, WM. MURRAY, of Company F, Second New-Hampshire Regiment, was brought to this fort and executed for the willful murder of MARY BUTLER, of Alexandria, whom he shot in a fit of drunken debauch. The wretched man evinced a stoical indifference to his fate; mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and in his last words made no allusion to his crime, but commended his family to the sympathy and care of his sorrowing comrades. The execution was witnessed by a vast concourse, all the troops in the immediate vicinity being drawn up in front of the fatal spot.

Last Monday night we had quite a lively time here. Officers were sent into the fort by Col. McCUNN to apprize us of the fact that the enemy were advancing upon us in three columns, intending to assail us in front and on both sides. As you may suppose, this was very edifying information to gentlemen just about to retire for the night. Of course we made due preparation for an exchange of salutations, but after waiting some time, and no enemy appearing, we betook ourselves to a good, quiet night's slumber, in the full conviction that Col. McCUNN had a visitation of nightmare. Our men are perfectly willing that Col. McCUNN should see the enemy as often as he likes, but they decidedly object to be any further pestered by optical illusions.

Begging you to favor us by inserting this, and promising to keep your readers advised of our movements from time to time, I am, yours, &c.

JAMAICA.

Evils Arising from the Civil War in America—Short Supplies—Trade Crippled—Revenue Returns—Matters Political—Ministerial Changes—A Stormy Session Approaching—Serious Matter for the Government—Public Dissatisfaction at the State of the Roads—Mass Meetings—The Bay Islands San Domingo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, JA., Monday, Aug. 5, 1861.

This colony is fully realizing the evil which I predicted in one of my previous letters to arise from the civil war in America. Jamaica is almost entirely dependent upon the United States for the breadstuffs and provisions which she consumes, and it is quite evident that anything which leads to a stoppage of supplies must occasion us very great suffering. What, with the known activity of the Southern privateers and the sparsity of arrivals, the people of this colony have very great cause for anxiety, and with them the continuance of the civil war must be a matter deeply to be deplored. Our trade has been crippled, that leads to a falling off of revenue, and that in its turn must lead to an increase of taxation.

I take the revenue returns for the quarter ending the 30th of June, and I find there a falling off to the extent of £4,554. It shows the smallest amount of any quarter since May, 1860. The deficiency is chiefly in the import duties, which are lower than they have ever been since December, 1859. Considering the state of things in the United States, and the commercial depression in this island, it was not unreasonable to expect that consumption would fall off, and importations be diminished in consequence. It is to be hoped, however, that the revenue during the present quarter will not further decline. It has declined during the three quarters just ended. Thus, for example, the net revenue for the December quarter, 1860, was £63,675; for the March quarter, 1861, £60,004; and for the quarter just ended, £55,452. But, whilst it is to be hoped the downward tendency may be arrested, I see no reason whatever for anticipating any increase between this and the 30th September, the end of the financial year.

In matters political there is always very little to note when the Legislature is out of session. The usual monotony has been broken, however, by certain changes in the Executive Cabinet, which required the Governor to exercise some ingenuity in shuffling the political cards. The calls of his private business compelled Hon. GEORGE SOLOMON to resign his post as a member of the Executive Committee, and no little difficulty was experienced to supply his place without returning to a party which, I fear, can never be reconciled to Gov. DARLING. It was necessary to appoint a gentleman who would command some influence in the House. Mr. SOLOMON secured the Jewish influence; but there was no other of the class to step into his place to retain that influence, so that has now been left to chance, and the Governor has sought support among the planters. The influential leaders of that body in the House are opposed to Mr. DARLING's administration, so his Excellency induced Hon. Mr. WHITELOCKE, another influential planter, to resign his seat in the Legislative Council—there the seat is retained for life—and return to the Assembly, there to supply the vacancy created in the Cabinet by Mr. SOLOMON's resignation. Dr. MASON, who represented a sort of rotten borough, was called to the Legislative Council, and his influence secured the return of Mr. WHITELOCKE to the House of Assembly.

It is expected that the next session will be a very stormy one, which will be a serious matter with the Governor, for this is the last year of his administration, and if he does not make things straight, he will stand a very bad chance of receiving another appointment.

Great dissatisfaction prevails in regard to the policy of the present Government, particularly concerning the public roads, which have been so much neglected as to render the immense sum of money some time ago expended on them a total loss. So great is the discontent that prevails, that mass meetings are about to be held in various places to consider the subject and take steps to force the Government into action one way or the other.

Recent intelligence has been received here of the handing over of the Bay Islands to the Honduras Government. I have been assured by a gentleman writing from Ruatan, that upon the guarantees offered by the British Government, the late British subjects have been quite reconciled to their new rulers.

What an ignoble part the British Government has played in regard to the annexation of San Domingo to the monarchy of Spain! The people of Jamaica have been so disappointed at such truckling to a mean slaveholding Power that has for so long a period been playing fast and loose with her Slave-trade treaties, that they are still led to hope that her Britannic Majesty's Ministers will at last be shamed into taking a just and manly stand against Spain. With all due loyalty, one cannot help observing that if the United States Government had attempted one-half of what Spain has done with impunity, there would have been no end to diplomatic correspondence on the subject. If the late Gen. WALKER was not allowed to conquer Nicaragua, why should a Spanish emissary be allowed to traffic away the liberties of the Dominicans? If there be any difference in the two cases, it is that WALKER was an honest and a great man, compared with the mercenary and traitor, SANTANA.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Arrival of the New United States Consul—Effect of the Rebellion on the Coffee Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

The 4th of July ushered into office the newly-appointed United States Consul, RICHARD C. PARSONS, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, who arrived very opportunely on the morning of that day by the English packet *Tyne*. Mr. PARSONS is accompanied by his family, and has already made a most favorable impression upon our citizens resident here. Mr. MEADE, late United States Minister Plenipotentiary here, returns home by this packet to link his fortunes with his native State—Virginia. He has turned over the Legation to Rev. Mr. BLACKFORD, whom he appointed Acting Secretary of Legation, notwithstanding that it is generally considered an act of courtesy to transfer such position to the Consul; and in not adhering to it, I am afraid Mr. MEADE will somewhat lessen the good opinion heretofore existing in his favor. At all events, it is to be hoped that his successor will be appointed immediately, as this is too important a post to be left unrepresented in these exciting times. Mr. SCOTT, late United States Consul, has been appointed Commissioner on behalf of the Southern Confederacy, and I am told will remain with a view of obtaining its recognition by the Brazilian Government; but, notwithstanding his great personal popularity, I fear the fruitlessness of his endeavors will soon drive him from these shores, without inducing Don PEDRO to discover those ties of brotherly affection existing between the two sections alluded to four years since by Mr. MEADE, on presenting his letters of credence. The United States ships *Seminole* and *Congress* have sailed for home. The latter, with flag-officer JOSHUA R. SANDS, left from Montevideo, for Boston, on the 20th of June. It is to be hoped that Mr. LINCOLN will give this officer an important post in the blockading fleet, not only for his eminent qualifications, but for the energetic manner in which he responded to his orders of recall. The *Wyoming*, *Lancaster* and *Narragansett*, and revenue cutter *Howard*, are daily expected here, on their way home from the Pacific. Mr. NOAH, the United States Naval Storekeeper, has everything in readiness to supply their wants with dispatch. The late news from the United States has perfectly placed the coffee market at a stand still, and exchange has tumbled down to 24½ pence sterling to the milreis, making a difference of eight per cent. in one month. There are about fifty American vessels in port, many of whom are about leaving for home, in ballast. From the river Platte we hear that war with URQUIZA is daily expected at Buenos Ayres, and trenches are being dug about the city. Trade there, as here, is perfectly stagnant. Dr. RAINEY's first ferry-boat, the *Primera*, has arrived, but not yet got to work. She was seven months on her outward voyage. Flour is in great demand here; also at the river La Platte, where it is selling at fifteen dollars a barrel. Yours truly,

"THE MAJOR."

THE SABBATH.

Plea for the Sabbath in War—Appeal of the Sabbath Committee.

Christian patriots are solicitous that the existing war may be so conducted as to secure the *right* of our citizen soldiers to their wonted day of rest and worship, and so as to avoid all needless invasion of public morals. A jealous care for the permanent moral foundations of our free institutions should assuredly characterize the struggle for their perpetuation.

The movements of our armies are familiarly known. For some unexplained reason they have too commonly trenched on the Christian Sabbath. The engagement at Great Bethel began on Sunday night, June 9. The great battle at Bull Run was fought on Sunday, July 21. The manœuvres of the Army of the Upper Potomac were mostly on Sunday. Forts and camps have been made the places of holiday Sunday resort over the land; and that seems to have been the favorite day of departure from the army dépôts for the theatre of war. Take the following *itinerary* from the army correspondence of the TIMES:

"I presume this regiment will come home next *Sunday*. I judge so from the fact that most of its movements have been on *Sunday*. It left New-York on *Sunday*—went into Virginia on *Sunday*—came back on *Sunday*—moved to Hagerstown on *Sunday*—moved to Bunker Hill on *Sunday*—moved to Charlestown on *Sunday*—moved out of Harper's Ferry on *Sunday*—and I presume next *Sunday* will be borrowed to end the campaign on *Sunday*. *Not in one single instance has there seemed to be any public danger or necessity to call for such a habitual and continuous disregard of the Sabbath day.*"

The correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* thus comments on the same facts: "*The Sabbath has been signalized throughout the campaign as the day for making nearly all important movements of the army*;" and he contrasts the Sunday opening and closing of the campaign: "Then they (the soldiers) were impetuous and enthusiastic: now they are returning home after a fruitless campaign," etc.

We need not multiply the evidences of a painful disregard of the Lord's Day in the marshaling and manœuvring of our Armies. It does not become us to comment on the military results of these movements. We would gladly believe that military necessities more obvious than those that meet the public eye have constrained some of "the important movements of the Army," in so far qualifying the testimony quoted above; and we would have it borne in mind that the statements before us mostly relate to but a single wing of our extended forces. But, at the best, it is a sad, ineffaceable record. Military reverses may be retrieved and turned into victories; Christian patriotism, however, can only deprecate and weep over the inconsistency and the wrong of irreverent dealing with an institution hallowed by the most sacred associations, at the very outset of a conflict in which the best sympathies and energies of the Christian community are enlisted. We do but echo the voice of American Christianity when we urge that there may be *a respectful observance of the Lord's Day in the future conduct of the Armies of this Christian Republic.*

The mischievous maxim—*leges silent inter arma*: laws are silent in war—is worthy of its heathenish Latin origin: it deserves no place in the ethics of a Christian Republic; certainly none in a war "to restore the supremacy of the laws." War is enough of a scourge, even when the wonted restraints of human and divine laws continue to curb evil passions; but under free, self-governing institutions, with no guarantee but law for individual or public security, the assertion of the principle that war absolves from legal and moral obligations is equivalent to the claim that war, anarchy, barbarism, are synonymous terms. We know of no adequate authority for singling out the Christian Sabbath from the moral code, or from the civil statutes, as preëminently the victim of war. Is it because European armies have made it their battle-day? True, many of the great battles of the Continent have been fought on Sunday, by the standing armies of kings and emperors—often, as at Waterloo, ending in the defeat of the assailing army. But it is also true, that Sunday is the favorite day for military reviews, civic parades, and holiday sports, in peace as in war; and it is further notoriously true, that the nations thus habitually trifling with sacred time furnish no such example of moral or political advancement as to commend their no-Sunday views or acts to our emulation, either in peace or war. Until we are prepared to accept their despotic forms of government, and their vast standing armies, and their depraved condition of public morals—the necessary correlatives of their no-Sunday *régime*—we see not that it is safe or wise to plead their Sunday fighting as the precedent or justification of our needless Sunday war movements and battles. It is certain that our own military annals do not encourage aggressive warfare on the Lord's Day; for it was on that day that MONTGOMERY was defeated and slain at Quebec; that the battle of Monmouth was waged at least fruitlessly; that the engagement on Lake Champlain resulted in victory to the assailed American fleet; and that the British forces were routed in their attack on New-Orleans. Great Bethel and Bull Run are of to-day.

But we claim no warrant from these or other data for interpreting specific providences as divine judgments on specific offences. Certain great principles of the divine economy are clearly revealed in the Word, and illustrated by the providence of God. The whole scope of history is concurrent with the recorded design of Jehovah that His Name and His Day and His Son should be known and revered among men and nations. He reigns. He honors those who honor Him. His frowns rest on those who despise His will. "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." Nations, communities, corporations, experience an earthly retribution alone—individuals meeting their several desserts at the great day for unrepented complicity with associated wrong-doing. We would not presume to judge of the sweep of such principles in their application to specific wrongs, however promptly an apparent disaster may follow apparent impiety and folly. "God is his own interpreter." We dare not seek to penetrate His counsels, or inscribe His thunderbolts. We do not feel authorized to associate Sunday battles with Sunday defeats, and "all important movements of the Army on Sunday" with a humiliating "fruitless campaign," as unquestionable judgments of Heaven: *nor is there any warrant for denying that they are.* But we have an undoubted warrant for the claim that the Lord's Day is in the keeping of a wise and holy Providence; and that men, armies, and nations trample on that day at their peril.

We may further premise that we cherish no views of the sanctity of the Sabbath that would restrain an army from all necessary arrangements for health or comfort, or for its own and the public safety. It may defend itself when assailed, and march troops to reinforce an imperiled position. All necessary and beneficent acts, dictated by a prudent regard for the national security and the well-being of the army, may have the sanction of a commanding officer, without contravening the law of the Sabbath. Nor will the thousand details that enter into the administration of military affairs be difficult of adjustment, when subordinated to a wise and inflexible purpose to "Remember the Sabbath-day."

These things being premised, we base our plea for the due observance of the Sabbath in the further conduct of our armies, on the broad ground of the physical and moral needs of the army; a just respect for the rights and feelings of the Christian community, and more than all, a becoming regard for the Divine Law, and for the favor and blessing of God.

Our soldiers need a Sabbath. The drill and discipline of the camp, the building of intrenchments, the marchings and counter-marchings, the picket, scout, and guard duties of an Army in the field, are no holiday pastimes. There is hard work and a plenty of it; and where there is work there must be rest—periodical rest. It remains to be proved that there is any other or better apportionment of time, for alternate labor and rest in an Army, than that defined by infinite wisdom "for man." And it has been proved, in military and civil life, that men will do more and better work in six days of labor and one of rest, than in the entire seven days of unintermitted toil. So that the actual efficiency of troops is not only consistent with the concession of their *right* to a weekly rest-day, but would be enhanced by it. Why, then, should not the whole Army, under ordinary circumstances, have a whole day of rest every week?

But an American army is composed of something besides "muscle." Our bayonets think. There are moral natures to be moulded or restrained by influences suited to them, or perverted and ruined by the atmosphere of the camp. It was the recorded experience of Washington: "The better the man the better the soldier." The "Army Regulations" recognize this principle, and embrace many wise provisions for the moral benefit of the army, including those respecting chaplains, divine worship, reverent speech, sobriety, &c. But it has been well said by an incumbent of the United States Supreme Court, that "where there is no Christian Sabbath there is no Christian morality." And until the officers of the army seek by example and regulation to bring their soldiers under the instructions and restraints appropriate to the sacred day, they have little right to expect a strict regard for discipline, and cannot hope for that principled courage which is ever invincible. Then, too, the peculiar structure of our armies presents a plea for Sabbath privileges. They are largely composed of the sons of moral and religious households. In a greater degree than ever before, the soldiers themselves are Christian men. Is it not due alike to them and their friends, that among the many temptations and trials of the camp, this Heaven-appointed safeguard of their home habits and of their faith shall not be taken from them? Nay, is it not due to the tens of thousands of communities from which they have been garnered into the camp, that they shall not be sent back at last a Sabbath-breaking, demoralized band, to scatter broadcast the seeds of vice and iniquity over the land? What we need, and what the material of our forces largely provides for, is a brave, orderly, well-disciplined, law-abiding, God-fearing army—an army that neither breaks its lines nor breaks its Sabbaths. It was such an army that the inspiring "general order" of WASHINGTON contemplated when he wrote, July 9, 1776:

"The General hopes and trusts that *every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier*, defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country."

But the honor of our country and the rights of Christian citizens are concerned in this question. This is a Christian nation in its history, civilization, laws and customs. Christianity, with its Sabbath, is recognized and protected as the prevailing religion, and as a part of the common law of the land. Sunday observance is so inwrought into the very texture of our political, social, and religious life as to form the distinctive national feature, in the view of foreign immigrants and tourists.

Should not this great fact have its influence on our army of American volunteers? Why should the military arm of Government set at naught legislative and judicial guards of public morals; disregard the common law; and ignore the cherished rights of Christian citizens? The Army is not an independent, irresponsible body. It may not forget the character, antecedents, and institutions of the country it defends. It embodies the power and upholds the honor and rights of a Christian people. But it is no more competent to polute and destroy its Sabbaths than to burn its churches, or confiscate the property, or incarcerate the persons of good and loyal citizens.

The impolicy of this careless dealing with sacred time would seem to be obvious. Does it not directly tend to impair the confidence and support of a vast body of citizens, whose means and favor the Army and Government have prodigally shared, and whose confidence and aid they can ill afford to lose? Does it not tend to strengthen rebellion, by its apparent justification of the plea of demagogues, that the "invasion" of the South is by "infidel hordes," bringing with it "the withering influence of the infidelity of New-England and Germany combined?" Is it good generalship to weaken our friends and strengthen our enemies by a policy that has no sanction of law, conscience, or common sense?

But it is as wrong as it is impolitic. It is wholly inconsistent not only with our history, genius and habits as a people, but with the avowed objects of the war. Our armies enter the field to put down a gigantic rebellion, the offspring of ambition and the precursor of anarchy. They are ranged under a banner inscribed "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws." Never had an army a higher, nobler mission. How shall it be executed? Is it right or expedient to begin and prosecute the work of restoring "the supremacy of the Laws" by trifling with the Decalogue? To suppress rebellion by rebellion against the Most High? To quench the flames that threaten our political edifice, by tearing away the dykes that prevent the waves of vice and godlessness from overwhelming society? To put into conflict or competition loyalty to the Government and loyalty to the King of kings?

It is wrong, moreover, in doing violence to the conscientious Christian sentiment of the nation. Libertines may regard that sentiment as "straight-laced," "Puritanical," "superstitious," or what they will. But the Government, and all who fight under its banner, know that it *exists*, and that it has existed for generations, in no indiscriminate or unintelligent form, and in such strength as to have shaped our legislation and to have formed our National character and habits. It is more potent and enlightened now than ever before. It is patient under wrongs and charitable in its judgments. But it comprehends the sweeping moral pestilence of a vast Sabbath-breaking Army, in open defiance of its cherished principles and its holiest convictions. True bravery will hesitate to array itself against true religion.

It is further wrong, because such repeated, public violations of the Sabbath expose the country to the visitations of the divine displeasure. It has been conceded that specific disasters following specific wrongs may not be necessarily interpreted as divine judgments. But that public and national sins bring national calamities is the teaching of revelation and of history. And we must blot out the record of the divine dealing with ancient Israel, and with it the history of all Christian nations; and we must shut our eyes to the existing condition of Christendom, before we can deny that the Sabbath is a "SIGN" between its Author and the nations, or that He blesses the nations that keep and frowns on those that trample on the Lord's Day. How or when His judgments may fall is among the "secret things" that belong unto God: that they will fall is as certain as that God reigns. The artillery of Providence is none the less terrible that its bolts come from invisible batteries. To brave omnipotence is madness.

Our final plea for restraining further violations of the Sabbath is based on the dependence of the nation and its armies on the Divine favor and blessing. That dependence is absolute. No wisdom of rulers, no strength of armies, no energy or devotion of the people, will avail in the conflict before us, if our God, our father's God, be not with us. It is not true that "Providence *always* favors the heaviest battalions;" else we were still subjects of the British Crown. It *is* true that "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." For, "We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us what work Thou didst in their days, in the times of old. * * For they got not the land in possession by their own sword, neither did their own arm save them; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, *because thou hadst a favor unto them.*" We cannot recover and save the land without "the right hand" of the same Almighty Ally in whom our fathers trusted.

But on what ground may we base our hope of the divine favor, if we contemn the divine authority? "WE CAN HAVE LITTLE HOPE OF THE BLESSING OF HEAVEN ON OUR ARMS, IF WE INSULT IT BY OUR IMPIETY AND FOLLY," are the very words of WASHINGTON, in a general order to the Revolutionary Army relative to the Sabbath and to profane swearing. They are words of wise admonition to the officers and men of the Army of Restoration. Heaven is insulted by no "impiety and folly" more daring than the needless, wanton desecration of the Lord's Day; and "the blessing of Heaven on our arms" can be alienated in no surer or speedier way than this. Now, as in olden time, promises and threatenings alike guard the sacred day. "If ye will not hearken unto me to hallow the Sabbath day, * * then I will kindle a fire in the gates, and it shall not be quenched." "If thou turn away thy foot from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight, * * I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of thy father; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

Our plea is ended. We submit it, with profound respect, to the Chief Magistrate of the United States, whose affecting appeal to the Christian heart of the nation for prayer and sympathy in the great crisis of his own and the nation's life still rings in the ears of millions. Is it too much to ask, in return, that the Armies of which he is the Commander-in-Chief, may not be suffered needlessly to trample on the very heart-strings that yet vibrate to his voice?

We submit it to the venerable Lieutenant-General, whose brilliant military career has been unstained by inhumanity or irreverence, and whose regard for the Sabbath and for sacred things would add the weight of example to such a general order as the emergency demands—such an one as Washington issued*—restraining the profanation of the Lord's Day and name, during the existing war.

We submit it to the young and gallant General, whose career begins just when Sabbath desecration and consequent license has culminated in disaster; and whose character and history warrant the hope, that there will be no more Sunday battles, unless inaugurated by armed rebels, and no more needless war on the Sabbath.

We submit it to the several commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments, by whose orders the movements of troops are directed, and on whom the responsibility of any organized invasion of holy time must rest; respectfully entreating them, and each of them, to consider well whether the first element of efficient *command* is not a capacity and disposition to *obey*.

We submit it to the Armies of the Republic, as an humble plea for their *right* to a weekly season of rest and worship; and we appeal to each soldier so to discharge the duties bound up with the right that both may be a blessing and an honor.

We submit it to the Christian patriots of the country, as embodying what we believe to be just and tenable views on a grave practical question of our times. While we would not be outdone in patriotic devotion to our beneficent Government and our glorious civil institutions, we cannot sacrifice our Sabbath and our Gospel. With these no nation can be long enslaved; without these no nation was ever free. The grave that entombs our Sabbaths will cover our liberal institutions. Shall we not seek to avert the doom of godless nations, and give earnest and timely heed to the voice of infinite wisdom? "I am the Lord your God; walk in my statutes, and keep my judgments, and do them; and *hallow my Sabbaths; and they shall be a sign between me and you, that ye may know that I am the Lord your God.*"

NORMAN WHITE, *Chairman.*

Sabbath Committee.

HENRY I. BAKER,	HORACE HOLDEN,
E. L. BEADLE, M. D.,	JNO. E. PARSONS,
NATHAN BISHOP,	GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WM. A. BOOTH,	WM. A. SMITH,
ROBERT CARTER,	OTIS D. SWAN,
WARREN CARTER,	WM. TRUSLOW,
THOS. C. DOREMUS,	W. F. VAN WAGENEN,
E. L. FANCHER,	WM. WALKER,
FRED. G. FOSTER,	F. S. WINSTON,
DAVID HOADLEY,	O. E. WOOD.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, *Recording Secretary.*
RUSSELL S. COOK, *Corresponding Secretary.*
J. M. MORRISON, (President of Manhattan Bank,) *Treasurer.*

* "*That the troops may have an opportunity of attending public worship, as well as to take some rest after the great fatigue they have gone through, the General, in future, excuses them from fatigue duty on Sundays*, except at the ship-yards, or on special occasions, until further orders. The General is sorry to be informed, that the foolish and wicked practice of profane swearing, a vice hitherto little known in an American army, is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it, and that both they and the men will reflect that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms, if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it."—[*Sparks' Writings of Washington*, vol. iv., p. 28.]

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The Cunard Steam Fleet.

From the European Times.

The Cunard Company are at present engaged in reorganizing their steam fleet by the sale of some of their steam-vessels and the construction of more powerful ones, furnished with all the modern improvements. A short time since the *Etna* was sold to the Inman Company, and we have now to record the sale of the *Jura* to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company for the Canadian mail service. The *Jura* is a fine screw steamer of about 2,200 tons and 400 horse-power, and did good service as a transport during the Crimean war. In the course of two or three months the Cunard Company will have two new steamers completed from the workshops of Messrs. ROBERT NAPIER & SON, which will probably be the finest specimens of their respective classes in existence. One is the *Scotia*, a paddle-steamer, about 700 tons larger than the *Persia*, and the other the *China*, screw steamer. Both vessels are intended for the mail service between Liverpool and New-York.

The Trouble Between Gen. de Goyon and Merode.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

In the *Pays*, this evening, is an article which, from being printed in ostentatious type, and being signed by the "Secretary of the *redaction*," evidently comes direct from the Government, and, I am informed on inquiry, that it really is official. It gives an extraordinary version of the altercation between Gen. DE GOYON and Monsignor MERODE, which has been mentioned in telegraphic dispatches. It cannot fail to create profound sensation at Rome, and may, perhaps even be regarded as foreshadowing the adoption by the French Government of very hostile feelings towards the Holy See. The following is the article:

"A very grave event has just occurred at Rome. It shows how much the sentiments of certain members of the Pontifical Government are different from those of the Holy Father, who never speaks of the Emperor without testifying the gratitude which he owes to him. Some time back, in a conflict between a French and a Roman soldier about a woman, the former was wounded. According to the Convention between France and Rome the Roman soldier ought to have been delivered to a French court-martial, and Gen. DE GOYON claimed him, but M. DE MERODE made opposition. On that the General applied to Cardinal ANTONELLI, who acknowledged the right, and gave an order in consequence. But M. DE MERODE made a fresh refusal. The question was brought before the Pope, who ordered M. DE MERODE to give up the private, but the prelate obstinately resisted his Sovereign's command. M. DE MERODE hurried to Gen. DE GOYON's house, his features inflamed, and with menacing gesture, and in the course of the conversation which ensued he employed the most offensive language against the Emperor NAPOLEON. Thereupon Gen. DE GOYON ordered him to be silent, and declared that as he could not, on account of his sacerdotal costume, strike him in the face, he would do so morally; and then added that, if M. DE MERODE would cast aside his *soutane*, he would throw off his uniform, that they might go out at once to fight a duel. M. DE MERODE intrenched himself behind his ecclesiastical character. The General answered that, in any case, he maintained the insulting words he had uttered. He then sent the commander of the French Gendarmerie to the fort of San Angelo to claim the Roman soldier, who at last was delivered into his hands."

A new report that Gen. DE GOYON is to be recalled from Rome is contradicted on semi-official authority.

Starke the Winner of the Goodwood Cup.

The London *News*, of Aug. 1, gives the following report of the contest for the Goodwood Cup:

"The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs., by subscription of 20 sovs. each, with 100 added; the second horse to receive £100 out of the stakes. Two miles and a half. Eighty subscribers.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Starke, by Wagner, 6 yrs., 8 st. 10 ℔..........(G. Fordham.) 1
Mr. Nichol's The Wizard, 4 yrs., 9 st..........(J. Osborne.) 2
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Optimist, 4 yrs., 8 st..(A. Edwards.) 3
Mr. Merry's Thormanby, 4 yrs., 9 st. 10 ℔.......(Custance.) 0
Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam's Wallace, 4 yrs., 9 st. (L. Snowden.) 0
Mr. A. Schickler's na Mon Etoile, 4 yrs., 7 st. 10 ℔. (Spreoty.) 0
Capt. Christie's Lady Clifden, 3 yrs., 7 st. 3 ℔. (Challoner.) 0
Col. Townley's Doefoot, 3 yrs., 7 st. 3 ℔..(J. Snowden.) 0
Count F. de Lagrange's Royallieu, 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 ℔. (H. Grimshaw.) 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against the *Wizard*, 3 to 1 against *Thormanby*, 9 to 2 against *Mon Etoile*, 100 to 15 against *Doefoot*, 7 to 1 against *Starke*, 20 to 1 against *Optimist*, 100 to 4 against *Royallieu* and *Lady Clifden*. As near as possible to the time the lot were saddled, and took their preliminary canters in the following order, viz.: *Thormanby* leading the way, with *Doefoot* next, the *Wizard* and *Wallace* third and fourth, *Mon Etoile* and *Royallieu* the two next, followed by *Starke* and *Lady Clifden*, *Optimist* bringing up the rear. After this performance had been gone through, Mr. M'GEORGE, with flag in hand, took the lot in charge, and at a steady, quiet pace, paraded the lot up the course to the distance post and bringing them back in a file. The *Wizard* leading, followed by *Mon Etoile*, *Wallace*, *Optimist*, *Starke*, *Royallieu*, *Lady Clifden*, *Doefoot*, and *Thormanby* last. The instant the lot had taken up their places, the flag dropped, the bugle sounded, and they were off. As soon as they had settled into a position, *Wallace* made strong running, soon heading the lot by at least a dozen lengths, *Starke* lying second, the favorite third, *Royallieu* fourth, *Optimist*, *Doefoot*, and [illegible] next, [illegible] with *Lady Clifden* and *Mon Etoile*, both [illegible], last. In this order they went round the bend towards the Craven starting post, where *Royallieu* passed *The Wizard* and took third place; *Wallace* increasing his lead, and when going out of sight for the plantation he must have been at least forty lengths in advance of *Starke*, and sixty of *Mon Etoile*. When rounding the lower turn and coming in sight, *Wallace's* lead began to decrease, and *Starke*, with *Royallieu* and the *Wizard*, began to draw up to him; at the same time *Optimist* and the heavy weights improved their position, and began to look like showing well in the race. At the top turn into the straight *Wallace* had done his part, and began to compound, leaving the lead with *Royallieu*, the *Wizard* and *Starke*. Soon after *Royallieu* was beaten, and, like *Wallace*, had to give way. *Optimist* and *Thormanby* then came through, and took third and fourth places, but were unable to get up to the *Wizard* and *Starke*, who came on to opposite the grand stand neck and neck, each of the accomplished jockeys making their whips crack again; and it was not until the numbers went up that it was possible to tell which had won, when No. 7 was displayed, and a loud shout was sent up for Mr. TEN BROECK, FORDHAM, and *Starke*, who, the judge decided, had won by a head. *Optimist* passed *Thormanby* at the distance, and obtained the third place, beaten by three lengths; *Thormanby* was fourth; *Mon Etoile*, *Wallace*, and *Doefoot* came in nearly abreast, in the order given; *Royallieu* was next, with *Lady Clifden* last.

The Yacht America Again in English Waters.

From the London Sun, Aug. 1.

The celebrated Royal Yacht Squadron schooner *Alarm*, of 240 tons, JOSEPH WELD, Esq., is matched to sail the schooner yacht *Camella*, 215 tons, HENRY DECIE, Esq., on Monday next, over the Queen's Course, for £100. The *Camella* is better known as the celebrated *America*, built at New-York, and sent over to take the shine out of the fleetest yachts in the Royal Yacht Squadron. She created a great sensation on her first appearance in these waters, and this match is now looked forward to with great interest. The *Alarm*, we believe, has never been beaten, and from the immense breadth of canvas she can spread will be decidedly the favorite, excepting in a strong wind, when the *America*, it is supposed, will have the advantage from her great beam, but a great deal will depend on how the vessels are handled. JACK NICHOLLS, of course, sails the *Alarm*, and his knowledge of the tides and depth of water is a great advantage, particularly if the owner of the *America* sails his yacht himself, he being a stranger in these waters.

Reduction of the Rate of Discount by the Bank of England.

From the London News, Aug. 1.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court to-day, reduced the minimum rate of discount from 6 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 16th of May, to 5.

From the course of the Bank accounts, and from the fall in the value of money in Lombard-street to a point fully 1 per cent. below the Bank rate, this step had been generally anticipated. It had therefore little effect beyond contributing to confirm the more hopeful impression which has been occasioned lately by the fine weather and by the improvement in the American exchange. It will be seen by the return given below, however, that the addition to the Bank's resources during the last week scarcely equals expectation.

The reduction in the rate caused but a slight accession of business at the discount office at the Bank to-day, yet in the open market accommodation was not obtainable below 4¾ to 5 per cent., a somewhat increased demand being experienced.

In consequence of the alteration at the Bank, the Joint Stock Banks have reduced the rate allowed for deposits from 5 to 4 per cent., except that the London and Westminister allow only 3 for sums below £500. The discount establishments will henceforward give 4 per cent., instead of 4½ "at call," and 4½, instead of 5, "at notice."

In the Stock Exchange money was again in demand, and the rates for short loans on Government Securities were 4 to 4½ per cent.

The effect of the Bank measure on the funds is a rise of only ⅛ per cent. It would probably have been more but for some further large sales of stock for immediate delivery.

LAW REPORTS.

Practice on Opening and Extending Streets in this City.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of Opening Seventy-sixth-street.—In this case the report was confirmed and the taxation of costs disallowed. A motion was made for a retaxation of costs, which is still undecided.

Subsequently a stay of proceedings was granted, to allow an appeal to the General Term.

Either the proceeding is completed before the Judge at Special Term, by a final decision, or there can be no appeal. I am at a loss to see how the taxation can be reviewed after confirmation of the report. The costs and expenses are to be included with the damages, and assessed upon the owners of the property. Such assessment has been confirmed, and if the amount of costs is reduced, the assessment should also be reduced; otherwise the parties assessed might be compelled to pay a larger sum for damages than the law allows.

The right to appeal in these cases from Special Term has been always doubted, and the decision of the General Term of this district, in the Bowery Extension case, appears to be conclusive upon this question, until the same is reviewed by the General Term.

If there is a necessity for reviewing the taxation of costs in these cases, it seems to me necessary to do the same before the report is confirmed. If the costs are materially reduced, the report should be sent back to the Commissioners for a like reduction—so that no greater sum shall be assessed than is to be expended.

The motion to vacate the stay of proceedings must be granted.

H. H. Anderson, Assistant Corporation Counsel, for motion; Elbridge T. Gerry opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Margaret Moncrief vs. John Moncrief.*—Case settled.

INGRAHAM, J.—*James H. Leeds vs. Joseph H. Webb.*—Motion denied.

John Mulholland vs. Robert McPeake.—Motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Hugh Andrews et al. vs. Robert McPeake.—Motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide event.

William A. Bloodgood vs. James McKernan.—Motion denied.

John Mulholland vs. Robert McPeake.—Motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Pheron H. Butterworth vs. Richard Pelton et als.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

John L. Saltzman vs. Amos E. Stevens.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

James Neill vs. John Wurt.—Motion granted, on defendant's paying into Court the amount of the plaintiff's claim with interest, and paying to the plaintiff's attorney the costs of suit to this date, and $10 costs of motion.

Joel Melich vs. Charles Knox.—Motion denied.

William A. Bloodgood vs. Hugh Hastings.—Motion granted.

A PERFECT COUNTERFEIT.—If there be such a thing as perfection in counterfeiting, it is reached in an imitation of the $5 and $10 notes of the Prescott Bank of Lowell, something over $4,000 of which have been received by the Suffolk Bank and Bank of Mutual Redemption of this city, from New-York City, and from Rochester, N. Y. We do not see how or where the most accomplished expert can detect the slightest shade of difference between the true and the false notes, except in one trifling particular, in which the false note is the most perfect of the two. By the suggestion of a bank officer who had been informed of the fact, we discover that the dot of the "i," in the name of WRIGHT, (of the engravers,) placed at the bottom of the note in exceedingly fine letters, is to be found in the counterfeit, but is omitted in the real note.—*Boston Herald.*

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, formerly an editor of this paper, and well known as one of our most accomplished and forcible writers, has received the appointment of Consul to Paris. Mr. BIGELOW's qualifications for the place are of the first order. He speaks French fluently, has resided for some time in Paris, is well acquainted with the history as well as the trade of France, and enjoys the confidence of many persons of high distinction in the French capital. A gentleman in his manners, and a scholar by his attainments, he is also a man of excellent business capacities.—*Evening Post.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 14,964 bbls. Flour, 641 bbls. and 184 bags Corn-meal, 56,104 bushels Wheat, 87,737 bushels Corn, 4,298 bushels Rye, 11,695 bushels Barley, 662 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,289 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 290 bags Rio, at 14¼c.@15c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—The demand for American Ingot has been more active, chiefly at 17¼c.@17¾c., cash, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been rather quiet, to-day, at essentially unchanged prices, including Middling Upland at 18c.@18¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 130 tons St. Domingo Logwood, on terms not ascertained.

FISH—A limited inquiry prevails for Dry Cod and Massachusetts Mackerel, at previous prices; and an active demand for Smoked Herring, at [illegible] for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 2 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The increased firmness of holders has tended to check operations. The demand has been mainly for low grades, which are wanted by shippers, and which are a shade dearer. The reported transactions reach 16,900 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 55; poor to choice Extra State at $4 75@$4 95, mainly at $4 80@$4 85, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 45@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 65@$[illegible]; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 70@$[illegible]; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50 @ $4 55
Extra State	4 75 @ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 45 @ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65 @ [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70 @ [illegible]
Inferior extra Ohio	5 00 @ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30 @ [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	5 00 @ [illegible]
Extra Genesee	5 15 @ [illegible]
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00 @ [illegible]

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Sales 1,800 bbls., at $5 20@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 95@$[illegible] for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine, at $4 50@$4 55, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 70@$7 50, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is salable and steady, at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ℔ bl. Corn Meal is more sought after, at $[illegible] 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—A limited business has been transacted in the principal kinds, at former figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is in active demand, chiefly for export, at higher and rising prices. The receipts have been moderate and receivers have not been eager to sell. The reported sales amount to 174,000 bush., part from store and to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 32; Canada Club, on p. t.; White Western at $1 30@$1 36; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 29@$1 30; red Western, at $1 27@$1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 18@1 20; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at $1@$1 17; Racine Spring, at $1 14@$1 15; North Western Club at $1 12@$1 14; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 90c.@$1 10; new white Kentucky, at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ bush. Corn is in lively request at advancing prices; sales 167,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, at 45c.@50c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 42c.@44c. for damaged do.; 50c.@52c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 63c.@65c. for Northern, 49c.@51c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Sales 6,200 bushels. Oats are in fair request, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ℔ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee.

	FLOUR, BBLS.		WHEAT, BUSH.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
For the past week	7,020	14,207	163,427	[illegible]
Previous week	8,998	19,630	383,000	[illegible]
Since January 1	265,605	395,017	6,124,577	[illegible]
Sametime in '60	114,733	256,793	2,029,[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Aug. 14:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	730,648	255,016	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	6,753,020	3,191,276	1,082,752
Corn, bush	14,223,838	11,794,391	[illegible]
Oats, bush	800,694	754,382	[illegible]
Rye, bush	254,227	97,623	42,416
Barley, bush	332,326	205,723	127,410

The stock of breadstuffs in store at Chicago at the close of each of the four last weeks was as follows:

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 5.	July 29.	July 22.
Flour, bbls	8,435	10,506	9,055	12,145
Wheat, bush	85,941	167,350	274,462	[illegible]
Corn, bush	1,771,630	1,676,260	1,345,217	[illegible]
Oats, bush	265,112	267,774	252,101	219,187

HAY—North River is quiet, yet steady, at 50c.@55c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

HEMP—Sales have been reported in Boston, for this market, of 1,300 bales Jute, at $75 ℔ ton. Manila has been in limited request, here, at 4⅝c.@4¾c. ℔ ℔., usual terms.

IRON—Has been inactive, at old quotations.

LATHS—Eastern have been in more request, at $1 12½@$1 15 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Sales have been very light, and prices have not varied materially.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales 15 hhds. Porto Rico, at 31c.@32c.; and 264 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@22c., chiefly at 21c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders of Crude Turpentine now ask $11 and upward per 280 ℔s.: but no important transactions have been reported. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to $1 25@$1 30, closing at $1 30 ℔ gallon; sales 750 bbls. Wilmington Tar has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls., at $4 50, and City Pitch, to the amount of 600 bbls., at the same rate, ℔ bbl. Resin has been in good demand at rising prices. Sales 4,400 bbls., chiefly Common, at $3@$3 10 ℔ 310 ℔s.

OILS—The principal kinds are moderately inquired for and are quoted steady. Crude Whale, fair to prime, 42c.@45c.; Crude Sperm, $1 22@$1 25, and Linseed at 59c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy at $15 for Mess, and $10@$10 25 for Prime ℔ bbl. Sales 425 bbls. Cut Meats are in more demand at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard is salable and steady. Sales 285 tierces and bbls., at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 140 bbls., at $12 25@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in request at 4c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Aug. 14, reviewing the business of the week, says: "In the Provision market, the business done has been light, comparatively; the demand for Bacon has been fair, and prices ruled steady at 5c. for Shoulders, 6½c. for Sides, 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7⅛c.@7¼c. for Clear Sides. The exports during the week were 1,175 hhds. indicating a good consumption demand, though a considerable portion of the exports are consigned, and, therefore, do not go directly into consumption. There has not been much demand for Pork or bulk meats, and less inquiry for Lard. Mess Pork closed very dull under the advices from New-York, at $14 50. Lard may be quoted at 8c.@8½c., and bulk meats at 4c.@5¼c.@6¼c. The exports of the hog product, during the past week and the corresponding week last year, were as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Bacon, hhds	885	1,175
Bacon, tcs	444	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	831	[illegible]
Pork, boxes	200	None.
Pork, ℔s	934	[illegible]
Lard, bbls	483	[illegible]
Lard, kegs	253	None.

In order to show how the Spring and Summer trade in these articles compare this year with last, we give the exports from Jan. 1 to May 1, and from May 1 to Aug. 1, both years:

EXPORTS FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 1.

	1860.	1861.
Pork and Bacon, hhds	19,975	[illegible]
Pork and Bacon, tcs	21,716	[illegible]
Pork and Bacon, bbls	47,321	[illegible]
Pork and Bacon, boxes	12,378	[illegible]
Pork and Bacon, ℔s	35,533	[illegible]
Lard, bbls	20,261	[illegible]
Lard, kegs	32,997	[illegible]

EXPORTS FROM MAY 1 TO AUG. 1.

	1860.	1861.
Pork and Bacon, hhds	13,186	[illegible]
Pork and Bacon, tcs	10,615	[illegible]
Pork and Bacon, bbls	13,422	[illegible]
Pork and Bacon, bxs	2,949	[illegible]
Pork and Bacon, ℔s	83,409	[illegible]
Lard, bbls	18,852	[illegible]
Lard, kegs	3,328	[illegible]

An old and experienced dealer has furnished us with an elaborate statement of the trade, in which he gives the supply, consumption and exports of the product of the hog the past three years, comparatively, which we are sorry we cannot publish in detail, but the result attained is as follows. Stock of all kinds, including Lard, Aug. 7:

1859	[illegible]
1860	[illegible]
1861	[illegible]

RICE—Has been in moderate demand, at rising prices. Sales, 150 tcs., in lots, at $6 25@$7 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in fair request at steady prices.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile at 11½c. ℔ ℔., with 3 ℔ cent. off for cash.

SPICES—Sales 2,000 ℔s. No. 1 Nutmegs at 50c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been less active, but very firm. Sales 840 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6c.@7c., and 1,317 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day was not very attractive. Oolongs constituted the bulk of the offering, and sold very well, within a range of from 38c.@54c. ℔ ℔. A few lots of Greens were also disposed of, including Gunpowder, at 62½c.@63c.; Imperial, at 57c., Young Hyson at 37½c., and Twankay at 22c.@47c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Less activity has been discernible in this line, owing to the scarcity of desirable lots; sales 72 hhds. Kentucky at 7¼c.@11c., and 334 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 ℔s. at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., at 17c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to-day, were moderate, and rates were quoted firmer: For Liverpool: Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9¼d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ tierce. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ℔ ℔. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in ship's bags, 9½d. ℔ bush. For Londonderry—A British bark, with Corn, (20,000 bushels,) in bulk and ship's bags, at 10d. ℔ bush. For Havre—Flour, (1,600 bbls.,) 75c. ℔ bbl., and Wheat, (20,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, 19c.@20c. ℔ bush. For Bremen—Logwood, (70 tons,) 32s. 6d. ℔ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—WORKING THE ORACLE—TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, OPERETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

The Times for Sunday.

The TIMES will be published to-morrow morning as usual, and will be issued on Sundays as on other days, during the continuance of the war excitement. Agents and dealers will please send in their orders to-day. Price of the TIMES on Sundays, THREE cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another important proclamation has been issued by the President, and will be found in the TIMES this morning. In consequence of the failure of the insurgents in the rebellious States to disperse, in accordance with the requirements of his proclamation issued on the 15th of April last, the President now declares the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, to be in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the rebellious States and the inhabitants thereof, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease, or shall have been suppressed. Everything, therefore, coming from those States into other parts of the United States, without the special permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of those States by land or water, will be forfeited to the United States, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same. The proclamation also declares the forfeiture of all ships and vessels belonging, in whole or in part, to any citizen or inhabitant of the rebellious States, whether found at sea or in any part of the United States. All grievances occurring under the operation of this law are to be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. Of course, Western Virginia, East Tennessee, and such other portions of the rebellious States as are true to the Union, are exempted.

Another order was yesterday issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN, in reference to the franking of passes to visit the lines on the Virginia side. All passes heretofore given are revoked, and they will hereafter emanate only from the War Department, the Head-quarters of the Army, or from the Provost-Marshal of Washington. A strict military surveillance is to be exercised within the lines of the Army across the Potomac, and upon all the avenues of every kind, of land and water, leading to and from the City of Washington, from which persons holding passes even will not be exempted; and, though passes will not be required north of the Potomac, disloyal or suspected persons will be liable to arrest and detention until discharged by competent authority. This is a very important movement, and is another proof of the vigor and efficiency with which Gen. MCCLELLAN is rooting out the Secessionists and spies from the Capital.

A messenger has arrived at St. Louis from Gen. SIEGEL, whom he left encamped fifteen miles this side of Lebanon expecting to reach Rolla yesterday. The rebels had not attempted to molest him on the way. They were reported to be encamped at Springfield. The whole National loss in killed, wounded and missing at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, proves to have been not more than four hundred. BEN. MCCULLOCH and a large number of rebel officers are positively stated to have been killed.

Our correspondent at Fort Pickens furnishes us with intelligence from that point to the 31st ult. There had been very little change in the condition of affairs there, or among the rebels over the water. Another regiment from Mississippi had struck tents and started for Richmond—one of the best regiments, it is stated, in the rebel service. WILSON'S Zouaves were becoming impatient at their inaction, and were expected to insist upon a fight or removal from Santa Rosa Island. Considerable jealousy existed between them and the regulars in the fort, who are disposed to regard the operations of the rebels with more equanimity than the Zouaves. In consequence of this feeling, and fearful that it might lead to an untimely collision with the enemy, Col. BROWN, the Commandant at Pickens, had issued an imperative order that no hostile movement whatever should be made by the National troops, unless in reply to an attack from the rebels. Our correspondent bears testimony to the efficiency of the blockade in that vicinity.

An unfortunate affair occurred on the Potomac on Thursday afternoon, in which three or four men lost their lives. The steamer *Resolute* repaired to Mathias Point for the purpose of reconnoitering, and a batteau being discovered on shore loaded with lumber, a boat was sent to bring it off, when the crew were fired upon by men in ambush. The *Resolute* immediately opened fire to cover the retreat of the survivors, three in number, who succeeded in reaching the vessel.

Reports were current in Washington yesterday, that a battle had taken place at Aquia Creek, between the rebel batteries and the Potomac flotilla, but the only foundation for them was the fact that one of the batteries fired several shots at the *Pawnee*, probably with a view to ascertain the power of their guns, which the *Pawnee* returned. The distance was too great for damage, however.

THOMAS S. SERRELL, long a resident of New-Orleans, who came passenger in the steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool, on Tuesday last, was yesterday committed to the Tombs upon a warrant charging him with being in league with, and acting as an agent of the "Confederate States." In his trunk were found £40,000 of Bank of England notes, supposed to be a loan from English capitalists to the C. S. A., and on his person and among his effects were discovered several letters and other documents fully revealing his connection with the Southern rebels. He will be examined before a Commissioner to-day.

The privateer *Jeff Davis*, after her successful raid on Northern shipping in Northern waters, went to San Juan de Porto Rico, where she was on the 26th ult., refitting and taking in provisions and water. We receive this intelligence through a mercantile firm in St. Thomas. Also that the privateer *Echo* was overhauling vessels about two hundred miles to the northwest, and that a privateer schooner was cruising in lat. 24° lon. 60°. But the most important intelligence relating to the movements of the pirates is brought by a whaling vessel, to New-Bedford, from Pernambuco. She reports that three privateer steamers have been seen on the South American coast—one of them between Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco—where they are, doubtless, cruising for coffee vessels. It is certainly time for the adoption of some effectual mode of preventing the escape of these pirates from the Southern ports.

The rebels are continuing their old game of firing upon our pickets near Harper's Ferry and then retreating precipitately. They do not do much damage, however, as our men are very vigilant. It is reported that there are at Winchester now only about four thousand rebel militia, but that there are two regiments of regulars at Lovettsville, about eight miles distant.

The Government credit improved 1@1½ ₩ cent. on the Stock Exchange yesterday, both on Treasury Notes and Funded Stock. The Railway and State Stocks were pressed on seller's option and closed lower than on Thursday. New-York Central, 73¾; Missouris, 73¾.

The transactions in Breadstuffs yesterday were less extensive—the reduced supplies available, the increased firmness of holders, and the rise in freights, having impeded operations. Cotton was moderately inquired for at previous rates. Sugars and Molasses were in pretty fair demand, as were also Tallow, Whisky, Smoked Herring, Refined Ingot Copper, Hops, Rice and Spices. Naval Stores were active and dearer. Tobacco was scarce and rather quiet. The auction sale of Teas passed off less satisfactorily than that of Wednesday. Freights were brisker and firmer.

The Ability of the Country to Take the New Loan.

Mr. Secretary CHASE and the Banks have perfected their negotiations, and he has returned to Washington with a credit in his favor of $50,000,000 to begin with. Although the transaction is unprecedented in amount, it is a small affair, considering the ability of the parties furnishing the money. These are really the capitalists and property holders of the loyal States; the Banks acting as their agents. If the latter chose, however, they could readily take and hold, on their own account, the first $50,000,000; at least till a renewal of business should again create the ordinary demand for their money. The capital of the Banks in the loyal States amounts to $329,831,896. They hold very nearly, if not quite, $100,000,000 in specie, which is twice the ordinary average. Their deposits, not drawing interest, according to the latest reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, are $207,388,618. These are liabilities to be sure, but they are so much capital available for the war. The deposits in the Savings Banks of the State of New-York are $67,450,397; of Massachusetts, $45,654,584; of Rhode Island, $7,765,771; of Connecticut, $20,161,942—the aggregate for the four States being $141,378,110. This vast sum is solid capital, a great portion of it being invested in securities immediately convertible into coin. It is probable that the deposits in all the Savings Banks in the loyal States will reach very nearly $200,000,000, making the total deposits in banks and savings and discounts fully $400,000,000. It is this immense reserve that is first to be drawn upon, to be replaced, in part, by the gradual absorption of the loan by the public.

It must be remembered that the industry of the country will, in the course of six months or a year, have fully earned and paid for the greater part of the loan, the proceeds of which are to be expended in provisions, clothing, pay of soldiers and officers, and the like. The future accumulations of the country are in a great measure to purchase and own the loan, leaving the past acquisitions to be applied to their ordinary uses. We have a plenty to begin with, and with every branch of industry untouched and unembarrassed, we can soon make up for any temporary hiatus created in our active capital.

Fortunately, at this crisis, the financial position of the country is very strong. Since the commencement of the year the imports of the precious metals over exports have been fully $45,000,000. Specie is still flowing steadily in upon us, and must continue to do so until we again commence importations on a large scale. California is also contributing liberally, and we shall probably receive from that source during the year $40,000,000. There are now in the United States, according to the best estimates, fully $230,000,000 in gold and silver coin and bullion; the greater part of it being in the Northern States. Since 1821 the exports of specie have been $688,646,608; imports, $340,161,876, showing an excess of exports of $348,485,132. The coinage of domestic gold in the same period has been $489,312,521, showing an excess over exports of $140,825,789. Since the first of July, 1860, the coinage has been, probably, $40,000,000 of domestic gold. The excess of importations over exportations has been $20,000,000. The gold and silver in the United States in 1821 is estimated at $30,000,000. Adding the last three sums to the excess of coinage of produce of our own mines, the aggregate will be $230,825,789. This estimate very nearly agrees with that made in 1854, by Mr. GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury, who placed the amount at that time at $241,000,000. The coinage at all the mints in the United States since 1821, has been $695,650,114, being an excess of $346,161,682 over excess of exportations. Whatever may be the exact amount in the country, the sum is ample for any contingency that can be foreseen. The steady flow to this country shows the balance of trade with foreign nations to be decidedly in our favor, so that no disturbance is to be feared from this quarter. From the manner in which the loan is taken, Government being treated like any other borrower, the specie reserve in the Banks will hardly be disturbed, and the relative positions of the banks toward each other not at all.

In discussing the means of the country available for the loan, we have not gone outside of the Banks. But their assets, with those they hold in trust, form only an insignificant portion of the actual capital of our people. Compared with these, the magnitude of the loan is nothing; nor will it be felt in commercial circles, except favorably, now that it has received the highest token of approbation that can be given it. We can make the war a *family* matter in a double sense. While we deprecate the interference, we do not court the aid, of any foreign nation. We see that the English journalists are again putting on lofty airs in reference to our financial matters, telling us that our Government cannot get a cent of money in that country. It is always safe to refuse before being asked. We neither need, nor ask for British gold. We care nothing for the remarks or innuendoes of the exponents of public opinion in that country; but we think it would be the wiser policy for them to wait a little before being over-free in the expression of their opinions and views, which creep out in a hostile manner towards us, upon every pretext. While they have no bearing on the result of the contest, they will leave a very unfriendly feeling between the two countries, which will not be healed for a generation, and which must prove much more injurious to that country than our own.

The Blockade.

We cannot help thinking that many of our cotemporaries use very extravagant and unwarranted language in their denunciations of the blockade of our Southern ports. Very many speak of it as utterly inefficient,—as a blockade merely in name, neither effective in preventing commerce with the blockaded ports, nor entitled to the respect of foreign Powers. Much of this censure is doubtless intended to stimulate the Navy Department to a still more vigorous and thorough enforcement of the blockade, and something of it is doubtless designed to aid in displacing the present Secretary. But this is carried too far when it misstates the facts of the case, and may mislead foreigners into a course of action highly injurious to ourselves.

It is a mistake to suppose that a blockade to be effective must be so absolute and perfect as never to be broken. No nation has ever gone so far as to require this. What is required, by the recognized law of nations as well as by the declaration of the Congress of Paris, is that the blockade shall be maintained by an actual force present at the blockaded ports, and sufficient for the ordinary emergencies of the service. KENT says that "the blockade must be existing in point of fact,—and in order to constitute that existence, there must be a power present to enforce it." The English Courts have decided, in the case of vessels that had slipped into a blockaded port by night, after being warned off, that "nothing further is necessary to constitute a blockade, than that there should be a force stationed to prevent communication, and a due notice or prohibition given to the party." The rule in regard to effective blockades was adopted to prevent the destruction of commerce by mere paper declarations, without any adequate force to make the prohibition effectual. But it has never been required that a port must be hermetically sealed,—that it must be so effectually blockaded that a vessel should never go out or in,—in order to entitle the blockade to respect.

In spite of all that is said to the contrary, we think our blockade of the rebel ports is quite effective enough to bring it within the definitions of international law and entitle it to the respect of foreign Powers. Vessels have occasionally gone in and out of our blockaded ports,—but they have been few and small, and of little importance. The worst instances that have occurred have been those in which rebel privateers have been permitted to go in and out in spite of the steamer *Brooklyn*;—but this is due much more to the incapacity, to use no harsher term, of her commander, Capt. POOR, than to any lack of force. This defect, however, is one which the Government should lose not a moment in correcting.

We understand that we have already over *two hundred and forty* vessels engaged at various points in enforcing the blockade, and that this number is being constantly increased by the addition of new vessels. This is certainly a respectable force;—and we do not believe that any foreign nation will venture, in the face of it, to treat the blockade as either fictitious or ineffective.

Northern Tears—Incense for Chivalry.

The Southern papers are making use of Hon. Mr. ELY, the Congressman from the Rochester District, New-York, who was so unfortunate as to be captured by the rebels at Bull Run, as a sort of casing in which to set their jewel, "chivalry." A Richmond letter to a Georgia paper gets up the story in dramatic style, as follows:

> "Mr. ELY was visited a few days ago by Messrs. KEITT, BOCOCK and PRYOR, who informed him that they called on an errand of mercy, and were desirous of doing something to better his condition, provided it did not conflict with the military regulations. It is related that the earnestness of these gentlemen in their proposal, and their *generous forgetfulness of old party lines*, which always distinguishes *the true Southern gentlemen*, affected the prisoner powerfully, and that, shedding tears, he flung his arms around them and said that 'he had often heard of *Southern chivalry*, but he was now able to appreciate it fully.'"

Perhaps this story is not at all colored or exaggerated. The Chivalry, in this case Messrs. KEITT, BOCOCK and PRYOR, were members of the late Congress, in which Mr. ELY also served; and if they knew him at all, it was as one of the most quiet, modest and exemplary members of that body. Neither by speech or action was Mr. ELY a man to offend any one, least of all a peer on the floor of the American Congress. Under any circumstances, the presence of Mr. ELY in Richmond would have entitled him to the respectful recognition of gentlemen with whom he had served in the first legislative body of the country. But his presence there in misfortune entitled him especially and peculiarly to kindness from those who had known his personal merits and his respectable position. But what any Christian people would have regarded as a duty and a privilege, and performed modestly and manfully, is blown abroad by the Secessionists as an act of magnanimity and "mercy." Mr. ELY is not encouraged and cheered by a manly sympathy, and reassured for a change in the fortunes of war, as a brave man would wish to be, but he is pitied, and his sensibilities played upon, till, in natural weakness, he weeps and plays the woman about the necks of his comforters.

We think not the less of Mr. ELY for this manifestation, if it be true. He is gentle, and susceptible,—and the scenes he has lately passed through, the surroundings he is now in, and the utter uncertainty of his future, are well calculated to weaken his self-control and make it easy to break up the fountains of his feelings. But we do abhor the cruel and unchristian spirit of the spurious "chivalry" that visited him in person only to play upon his susceptibilities and reduce him to tears. This, however, is the true *rôle* of the plantation lords. They wish to condescend, to grant favors, to hold men's freedom and life in their hands, and have men feel it. In Congress, Mr. ELY was the peer of these men. He represented more intelligent free white men, perhaps, than any two of them together. But as their equal, they never recognized him—they shunned and despised him. Now, however, when hard fortune has robbed Mr. ELY of his birthright, and placed him in their power, they generously patronize and pity him and seek to rob him of his manhood, that they may parade it in public prints and make it pay tribute to their inflated self-conceit and false assumption of "chivalry." The sentiment is as spurious as the exercise of it in Mr. ELY'S case has been cruel and unmanly.

State Politics—The Democrats and the Union.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, in replying to our comments upon its political position, evades the main point we had in view—which was to ascertain *what* "concessions" it was disposed to favor, in order to end the Southern rebellion, and restore the Union to its integrity. It said at the outset, such as HOLT, CRITTENDEN and other Southern Union men might think necessary. But this is entirely too vague a pledge for a political platform. The Democratic State Convention will scarcely embody it in their resolutions, or pledge their constituents to its support. Let the *Atlas* be more specific. Let it define *the* concessions either to the rights or prejudices of the South, by which it is disposed to seek the preservation of the Union.

We ask this in no captious spirit—but for information. The *Atlas* is entirely mistaken in saying that we are opposed to all compromises and all concessions,—and in classing us among those, if any such there be, who prefer Separation to Concession. We have never held any such ground. On the contrary, we have distinctly and from the beginning declared our readiness to favor any compromise consistent with the honor and welfare of the Republic, by which Southern apprehensions might be allayed, and the integrity of the Union preserved. We are of the same opinion still. We will favor any adjustment of pending difficulties consistent with honor, and with the fundamental principles of the Government as embodied in the Constitution. And so, in spite of the assertions of the *Atlas and Argus* to the contrary, will the Republican leaders and members of the Government. The only plausible ground which has ever been urged for the rebellion was the apprehension, said to have been justified by the Republican victory at the polls, that Slavery in the States would not be secure from the interference of the general Government. In our opinion, this apprehension, whether well founded or not, had more influence in arousing the Southern people to revolt than all other causes combined, except the direct pressure of force brought to bear upon them by their political leaders. Now, the *Atlas* must be aware that one of the first acts of the new Administration was a distinct, voluntary offer to remove all possible ground for such a fear, by *amending the Constitution*, so as forever to prohibit, in express terms, all interference of the National Government with Slavery in the States. In our judgment, this act of itself utterly refutes the charge that the Republicans resist all concession. They have, on the contrary, from the very outset of these difficulties, proposed and favored precisely that concession which struck most directly at the root of the difficulty.

True, it proved unavailing. It was rejected with contempt, and the South in the face of it raised the standard of rebellion. The *Atlas and Argus* infers from this that the concession offered was insufficient. Very well,—what more will it offer that promises to be of more avail? What additional guarantees is it prepared to give? What further concessions is it disposed to make, either to the well-grounded apprehensions of the South, or to their "prejudices?" When it will specify them, we shall be prepared to judge of their wisdom. But so long as the demand is vague and general, merely a call for concession, without specifying *what* concessions are meant, it is impossible to regard it as of serious importance. The *Atlas and Argus* asks:

> "How does the TIMES expect to reëstablish the Union, *except through the agency of a Union party at the South?* We have too much respect for its intelligence, to suppose it expects merely to subjugate the South, and hold the Union together by military force. And how will it create a Union party there, *except by concessions*—by yielding something, if not to the rights, at least to the prejudices of Southern men—by *affording such a party some ground to stand upon among their own people?*"

This is perfectly just; but it does not answer the purpose which the "peace" Democrats have in view. Their concessions are not to the Union men of the South,—but to the rebels in arms. They propose to accompany every movement of the Army, with the "most *liberal* offers of peace,"—offers made for the purpose of arresting hostilities, and therefore of necessity addressed to those by whom hostilities are waged. We agree thoroughly with the *Atlas and Argus* as to the necessity of consulting the sentiments and wishes of Union men in the South,—of affording them ground to stand upon at home, and of aiding them, to the utmost, in building up a Union Party in the Southern States, which shall sooner or later be able to overthrow the selfish and reckless demagogues by whom they have been betrayed into rebellion. This is precisely the thing to be done: it is precisely the thing which will be done, we hope and believe, first by crushing by military power the armed movement of rebellion, which is the great obstacle now in the way of such a party, and then by such concessions and compromises as may be needed, and as the public honor and welfare will permit. We have over and over again urged the necessity of such a course. At the very outset of the Administration, we pressed the claims of the Union men in the Border States upon its attention, and we have since urged the wisdom of placing such men as JOSEPH HOLT in the most honorable and responsible positions of the Government. The *Atlas* can make no issue with us on this point. Nor will it be able to make any issue with the Administration in this State, broad enough for a political platform, unless it takes ground so palpably inconsistent with the best interests of the country, and the honor and self-respect of the American people, that no political party can stand upon it without swift and certain ruin.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—We copy from the *Tribune*, of yesterday, a very extraordinary story which professes to come from a correspondent at Gatesville, N. C. The writer says that a man named Ross, believing him to be a British subject, told him that he had himself been a sailor on board a British vessel, which had been attacked, captured and burned by a Confederate privateer, the Captain of which had taken her for a Yankee vessel, and regarded the British flag which she hoisted as a false signal. Finding his mistake, he had destroyed the vessel and crew, as the only means of insuring his own safety. The writer says that Ross was at that time on his way North, and that he would undoubtedly lay full particulars of the transaction before the proper authorities.

This incident would be one of very grave importance, if it should prove to be true. Its probability could be tested if the writer had given the name of the British vessel—but this important item of the case has been strangely omitted. If the story should prove to be true, we hope that John Bull will insist upon an apology from JEFF. DAVIS for so unceremonious a disposal of one of his vessels. More than this, perhaps, it would not be fair to ask, after having recognized his right to send piratical cruisers over the high seas. We are inclined to think that the whole story will turn out to be a hoax.

The Enemy's Sea-coast.

If there is any rule of warfare which is of instinctive and universal acceptance among men, whether civilized or savage, it is to strike an enemy where he is weakest. The reason is manifest: you strike thus with least danger to yourself, and with most damage to the foe. But it seems to us that the United States Government has wholly failed to profit by the wisdom of ages. We have permitted the enemies of the Union to pitch their battles precisely where they wanted them; and we have neglected to strike a single blow where a blow would have fallen with deadly effect, and where none could be given in return.

We entered upon the present war with undisturbed possession of the seas; with all the Navy of the United States in our hands, and without so much as an armed tug-boat in possession of the rebels. The entire Southern coast of the rebel States—both Atlantic and Gulf—was defenceless; and in its vicinity were millions of dollars worth of most valuable property—plantations, plantation produce and slaves. Any other nation on the globe at war with the rebel States would have made a dash, the first thing, at their exposed seacoast, and, swarming about their numerous inlets and bays, would have harassed them with fears, and mulcted them with successful forays, until their plantation society—which is the animating element of this rebellion—had been utterly exhausted and disorganized.

But what any earnest fighting nation on earth would have done, we have not done. The Southerner has not had his usual Summer recreation disturbed by this war. He is accustomed to leave his coast-plantation, in the Summer, in the safe charge of his overseer; and he does the same in the present year of grace. He is accustomed to go North for cool weather, recreation, and excitement. He does so still; he is spending the Summer vacation in the salubrious climate of Virginia, and has only changed the sports of the turf and card-table of former years for the more exciting, but to him, far more agreeable, pastime of hunting and shooting Yankees. When the Fall comes, and a foe approaches his plantation, if one should, he will be ready and willing to go back and fight at home, for it will be pleasant and healthful to do so.

If we wish to disperse the rebel armies in Virginia, the best mode is not to attack them in front as we did at Manasses, but in the rear—at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or Berwick's Bay. It is a long distance in the rear, either of those places, but a gun at any one of them would reach the ear of every planter at Manasses, and sound a more fearful note than the discordant thunder of a thousand guns at Bull Run battle. Ten thousand soldiers afloat on the Gulf of Mexico, and seeking an entrance into the Gulf States at the most exposed or most available point for interior attack, would, in less than two weeks, strip Gen. BEAUREGARD of half his army. A bold seizure of any point on the Gulf coast, in strength, and with the fixed purpose to carry the war home to the plantations and firesides of the Southern oligarchy who made it, would send a mortal shock through the Richmond Government, and scatter it as men scatter from a magazine on fire.

At this day there should be at least three armies of ten thousand men each embarking for operations against the Southern coast. That number could easily capture Charleston, Savannah, or New-Orleans; and once in our hands, no power of the rebels could wrest either one away. If these men were ready to move now, they could go down over smooth seas, debark and perform their work at leasure. If we wait another month, we shall have equinoctial storms and rough seas to contend with, and no safe ports to take shelter in. The soldiers will be sickened and weakened, and demoralized by a tempestuous voyage, and unfit for enterprising work on land. But what might be most fatal, the fleets conveying the troops might be scattered, some ships lost perhaps and driven on rebel shores; but at all events, so delayed and thrown out of their courses as to make coöperation in contemplated attacks impossible.

When we consider the vast advantages we would have in assailing the rebels by sea, and penetrating the coast to their property and their homes, we confess we are utterly at a loss to know why it has not been done, and why no preparation for it is apparently making. The Navy is one arm of the public defence, but we use it not at all.

Again and again we have urged the vital importance of assailing the enemy on his sea-coast, where we are strong and he is weak; but we have failed to get a response from the Government, or general support of our views from the public. Perhaps they are afraid, if we send an Army into South Carolina or into Louisiana, the slaves may be emboldened to insurrection. Well, perhaps there would be danger of it. But if the rebels ever failed to strike a blow at our Government lest they should hurt somebody or do damage to some Northern man's property, we have yet to hear of it. We shall have to lose our squeamishness about possible injury to rebel property, or be prepared to submit at once to rebel conquest. We should throw an Army into South Carolina and another into Louisiana promptly. If any Unionist loses his property by reason of the presence of the United States Army, he can have it restored again, or be paid for it. If a rebel loses his property it is good for him, and will be a better thing if he loses his life with it. It may suit the rebels very well for us to have a Navy costing us this year thirty-five millions of dollars, the only use of which is to enforce the blockade; but the people of the United States will eventually demand that by some hand or other it be driven with destructive power upon the sea-coast seats of this most wicked rebellion.

PLEA FOR THE SABBATH IN WAR.—The Sabbath Committee, whose "Plea" we publish in another column, have always secured a respectful public hearing. The high character and position of the Committee; their disinterested and successful efforts; the uniform moderation of their public documents, and the virulent abuse to which they have been subjected from certain quarters, alike commend their utterances to the great body of good citizens they address. Their present "Plea" is rather a dissuasive from *future* invasions of the Sabbath by unnecessary Army movements, than a discussion of the somewhat anomalous facts of the campaign thus far; and the claim for increased caution in this behalf is based on grounds which will command general assent. Aside from the relations of Sunday to the physical and moral well-being of the Army, the argument drawn from the strength and unanimity of the Sabbath sentiment of the country, and the respect due to that sentiment, as a matter of policy and principle, is entitled to great weight. Whether right or wrong, none can doubt its existence or prevalence. Civil and military authorities need rather to propitiate than repel it, for it represents a leading element in the resources on which both must rely in the struggle with rebellion. We cannot conceive that any injury could accrue to our armies were Gen. SCOTT to send forth such a general order as that cited in the "Plea" from the Orderly Book of WASHINGTON. We can conceive that millions of our best citizens would have their apprehensions allayed, and that our moral position before the world would be more befitting a Christian nation.

WHO ARE THE VANDALS NOW?—THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.—It will be seen by extracts from Southern papers, which we publish in another column, that the Confederates avow the burning of Hampton as their own act. One who accompanied the expedition charged with the duty of setting this Virginia village on fire, states in these letters that it was done in pursuance of orders from Gen. MAGRUDER himself—who had thought it best to destroy the town, though his reasons for such a judgment are not assigned. The writer gives details of the whole proceeding, and says that as they approached they were fired upon by the sentinels of the Union Army, who were unable, however, to make any effective resistance. He says the expedition was one of great danger, as they might have been shelled from Fortress Monroe. We are glad that Gen. BUTLER did not fire upon them. By this forbearance he has left to them the entire responsibility of this act of wanton barbarism.

When the burning of Hampton was first made known, the Richmond papers made it the occasion for the most unbounded denunciation of the Union Army, by whom it was assumed to have been perpetrated. Now that the facts are known they will probably modify their censure. We are not surprised to learn, however, that the act does not meet unanimous approval even in the Confederate Army. If the advance of Union troops is only to be resisted by burning Virginia towns and villages, the people of that State can scarcely be expected to evince much alacrity in a cause marked by such barbarous and wanton destruction of their property.

OUR COMPLIMENTS TO JOHN BULL.—We beg leave to congratulate the capitalists of Great Britain on the splendid success of their first investment in the war loans of the Confederate States. Their first remittance, amounting to £40,000, fell yesterday into the hands of Uncle Sam, who will take good care that it is put to a good use. It will a good deal more than offset the cash value of the muskets, baggage-wagons, cannon and canteens that fell into the hands of the Secessionists at Bull Run,—and will thus contribute essentially to the most desirable result of keeping accounts closely settled between the two belligerents, as they go along. British capitalists may console themselves with the reflection that they have lost nothing, for their chance of getting their money back now is quite as good as it would have been if it had reached its original destination. Perhaps they might find it wise hereafter to intrust their little remittances to some one who can keep the important fact to himself a little longer than Mr. SERRILL seems to have done. We trust the London *Times* will repeat its exhortations to the British capitalists about the danger of making loans to Americans.

Photographs of the War.

Mr. BRADY, the Photographer, has just returned from Washington with the magnificent series of views of scenes, groups and incidents of the war which he has been making for the last two months. Mr. BRADY, after visiting all the camps in the vicinity of Washington, and taking views of all the most striking scenes, accompanied the Army in its advance into Virginia. He had a full corps of artists and workmen, and embraced every opportunity to add to his collection of illustrative views. He went upon the field of battle at Bull Run,—accompanied HEINTZELMAN'S column into the action, and was caught in the whirl and panic which accompanied the retreat of our Army. We saw him constantly, at every point, before and after the fight, neglecting no opportunity and sparing no labor in the pursuit of his professional object. As the result of his arduous and perilous toil, he has brought back a very large collection of pictures which will do more than the most elaborate description to perpetuate the scenes of that brief campaign. Mr. BRADY was the only photographer on the field, and is entitled to the highest credit for the energy and enterprise which he displayed. This series of pictures has been added to the magnificent collection at his Photographic Gallery, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to learn that Mr. HORACE GREELEY, who has been confined to his house for the last three weeks from serious illness, is recovering, though still unable to attend to business. He had a severe attack of brain fever, which at one time threatened to be fatal. He is now, however, out of danger.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Recent Battle Near Springfield—The Death of Lyon—Superior Numbers of the Rebels—Why Was Not Gen. Lyon Reinforced?

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

The meagre accounts thus far received induce the belief that the conduct of the Government forces in the battle near Springfield, Missouri, will leave no cause for shame or regret; while their noble commander, LYON, who met death at the head of his column, in the act of charging upon the rebels, has left to his country a heroic memory to be treasured up for all time. His death was a fitting termination of his brilliant career, in which we ever hear of him as attacking, charging and routing the enemy. NAPOLEON would, by instinct, have set his heart upon LYON, if he had lived in France half a century ago. Old Connecticut may well be proud of him. His heroic story will inspire the youth of that State with ideas above wooden nutmegs.

The news of a defeat or a check to our arms is saddening, but that our troops made a good fight against almost triple odds, is inspiring. But the question naturally arises, why was the odds against us in Missouri? How is it that, at every important point, the rebels are in superior force? All active operations have been paralyzed during the whole Spring and Summer at Norfolk, in consequence of the superiority of the enemy. At this point we have been held at bay, and, at length, when an attack upon the rebel camp is made, the repulse is explained by the declaration that we went on the field with fifteen or eighteen thousand, and met the enemy with thirty-five to fifty thousand, with a reserve as large as the active force. It is undeniable that, when the battle of Bull Run was fought, there was at least sixty-five or seventy thousand men in MCDOWELL'S Division, in the vicinity of Washington; but for some reason, only fifteen or eighteen thousand could be brought into action. At Harper's Ferry we could do nothing on account of the superior forces of the enemy under JOHNSTON; and at length we have been outnumbered in Missouri and driven back by the rebels.

For some weeks the *Press* has endeavored to atone for a too presumptuous criticism of military affairs by a degree of meekness or silence which is scarcely consistent with its boasted independence, and rather disproportioned to the necessities of the case. But in the meantime the people will think and talk, and it is needless to disguise the fact that there exists great dissatisfaction with the management of public affairs. How is it, they ask, that with three to four times the population, ten or twenty times the pecuniary and other resources of war, and with the prestige of an old and organized Government, the rebels can always bring more men into the field than the supporters of law and order? It cannot be laid to a want of patriotic ardor, for the difficulty with the Government has been to restrain the people, who have shown a disposition to rush to battle, which not even the rebels have exhibited. Regiment after regiment has been raised and tendered to the War Department, but rejected, for some reason which the people cannot understand. It is said that the Government accepts all it can provide for. But it is not explained how the rebels, with their destitution of money, credit and munitions of war, manage to accept more regiments than we do, and to provide for them. We hear much of their destitution, their disorganization and their lack of arms, but they nevertheless keep together, and manage to outnumber us on every important field of battle.

The brief telegraphic account of the battle at Springfield informs us that Gen. FREMONT would immediately send forward reinforcements to meet our retreating forces at Rolla. The battle was expected for weeks before it occurred, and for at least one week it was known that the enemy had two or three times as many men as Gen. LYON. Then why in the name of all that is rational were not the reinforcements sent forward before the battle occurred? Three or four regiments might have changed the fate of the day, and converted defeat into victory. It cannot be pretended that it was less safe to send away the reinforcements from St. Louis and Cairo before the battle than after the defeat. If the reinforcements were on the way when the battle took place, the case will wear a different aspect; but if they were held in reserve until eight thousand could try its strength with twenty-one or twenty-three thousand, the folly of such conduct cannot be defended.

I am fully aware of the incompetency of civilians to comprehend the wisdom of military movements *while they are yet pending*. But when the event has demonstrated their folly, no such plea in abatement of criticism will answer. It is not one man in a million who could speak with the tongue of eloquence, or write, or paint, or chisel with the hand of genius, but the millions may judge of the result. I know nothing of the art of war, but I know that five or six millions of rebels, surrounded by their disaffected slaves, would be no match for a nation of twenty millions of loyal freemen, if the same talent, vigor and devotion were employed in guiding and applying the forces of the Union as we have seen arrayed against it. It is in vain that we shut our eyes. It is in vain that the Press is silent. Criticism may be carried to an excess, but reticence will not amend matters, nor screen glaring incompetency from the censure of an intelligent public.

OBSERVER.

"Foreign Officers."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication under the above heading, which appeared in this morning's TIMES, reflects so unjustly on that brave class of men, as must certainly provoke a reply from any impartial person better acquainted with German officers than the writer of the article alluded to seems to be. A desire of pay and advancement is certainly a partial inducement for men who come over to offer themselves and their swords to the Government. But who will deny that a large number, even the majority of them, are prompted only by their innate love of true liberty; a desire to fight the battles of freedom against what they justly suppose to be the most shameful barbarism on the face of the globe.

Perhaps your correspondent will one day discover that men like STEUBEN, DE KALB, MUHLENBERG, and a host of other Revolutionary heroes, who with their blood watered the tree of our liberty, were only guided by sordid and mercenary motives. Whether or not these "Foreign Officers" will prove to be an acquisition to our Army, can be best decided by the splendid behavior of the French and English foreign legions, and the bearing and discipline of regiments like BLENKER'S, VON GILSA'S, VON STIENWEHR'S, all officered by "Foreign Officers." But when your correspondent says these German officers possess no military knowledge, for want of military schools there, then his ignorance is only equaled by his presumption in asserting these men come here, lacking the ability to do well at home. Let me tell this military critic that no German officer can wear an epaulette without a previous four years' training at one of the military academies, equal in all respects to those of France or America. And let me further inform him, that even the smallest waisted Lieutenant off the streets of Munich or Berlin would in many instances be a valuable instructor or substitute for many of our Generals or field officers, whose military knowledge has been acquired either in lawyers' offices, the counting-room, or the political conventions.

M. W.

Habeas Corpus—Martial Law, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It [illegible]ccurs to me, Mr. Editor, that all danger of a conflict be[illegible]ween the National and State authorities [illegible]ement of may be avoided by a declaration and enforc[illegible] Martial Law. While such declaration might be in force, there would be no attempts made by county judges to do what honorable and learned judges of the United States courts would not, in their patriotic wisdom, attempt; or if some notoriety-seeking Justice should be foolish enough to try his powers, he would find a difference between the "say so" of his court and the "do so" of the military authority. A few lessons of this sort would do much towards crushing out Northern sympathy for Southern treason. I am no advocate for National usurpations against State rights. I believe in the rights of the States, and I also believe in the *duty* of the National or United States Government, and one of the most paramount of its duties, is the maintenance of its own authority, for on such maintenance depends not only the rights of the States, but also the rights of persons and property. It is not necessary, however, for the Government to declare martial-law over the whole State, in order to avoid apprehended conflict of authority.

It need only proclaim martial-law to be in force over the places and properties belonging to it, or dock-yards, forts, arsenals, &c., &c. In and over these, the authority and jurisdiction of the Government is supreme, except for the service of civil process by the State authorities, or writs of *habeas corpus*, &c. The right to serve these in these forts and places was reserved to the State, when it ceded the lands and water fronts to the Government; but if the Government, in the exercise of its constitutional authority for the upholding of its laws, declares the existence of martial-law in and over the places and grounds belonging to it, and adjacent thereto, then the civil law, and the right of the State to serve its processes therein, is for the time suspended, and no good citizen, either on or off the bench, will attempt to interfere. Let martial-law be forthwith declared at Fort Lafayette, and all other places where State prisoners are or may be confined.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

Rations for Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One great obstacle to the free enlistment of volunteers, is the quality and quantity of rations furnished them by the contractors in this City. Our attention was drawn to this subject by reading a list of proposals published by you a few days since, drawn out by Gen. ARTHUR'S advertisement. One party offers to furnish cooked rations for the troops at 23½ cents, and raw at 17 cents. What kind of food must that be which costs cooked and served only 23½ cents a day per man, including a profit to the contractor? Cow Beef at 4 cents per lb., Black Muscovado Sugar at 4¼ cents per lb., Chicory and Coffee at 9 or 10 cents per lb., and other things in proportion, may possibly be served at such figures, but not full rations at that. No wonder enlistment flags at a prospect of from four to six weeks diet on such materials. Let Gen. ARTHUR give a fair price—say 30 or 35 cents—and insist that a fair quality of Sugar, Coffee, Beef, Bread and vegetables be served to those who are our great dependence in this struggle. He should also see that those having contracts are capable of filling them, and that they give good and sufficient bonds for the fulfillment of their obligation to the State and to the soldier. If the contracts are given to persons under the last restriction, we can soon fill up our regiments.

*

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: There was no "hop" in connection with the oration delivered by me before the United States Chasseurs, in Palace Garden, on the evening of the 15th, as erroneously stated by your reporter. No such thing was contemplated in the programme. If it had been, I should not have been present. I make this correction simply because I think it affects my reputation as a gospel minister who does not believe in worldly conformity. The oration had to be cut short at 9 o'clock, as the companies were formed at that hour to parade as an escort to Gen. WOOL. This was all the "hopping" that was done, and the "lady friends" did not participate in it. I trust you will understand the propriety of inserting this correction, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Col. Slocum.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day, in the list of wounded National officers you have omitted the name of one officer who is as modest as he is brave. I allude to Col. SLOCUM, of Syracuse, in command of the Twenty-seventh (Union) Regiment N. Y. S. V. Col. SLOCUM was shot from his horse, at Bull Run, about 1 o'clock, while giving orders to his regiment, which was in the thickest of the fight. The ball passed through his right thigh, and lodged in his saddle, fortunately without breaking a bone. He is in the Hospital here, and doing well. No one was more conspicuous on that field, for bravery and coolness, than Col. SLOCUM, of Syracuse. Yours, truly,

F. S. BOGUE.

From Jamaica.

ARRIVAL OF THE CLEATOR—THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The steamer *Cleator*, Capt. LORD, arrived this morning from Kingston, Ja., which port she left on the 6th inst. By this arrival we have Kingston papers to Aug. 5, inclusive.

The United States steamer *Keystone State*, Com. SCOTT, left Kingston on the 1st inst., on a cruise.

THE REVENUE.—The Kingston *Guardian*, of the 5th, has received the Receiver-General's return for the quarter ending on the 30th of June. The following is a summary of the return:

	£	s.	d.
Import Duty Act	£38,124	18	6
Import Duties for American Steam Communication	1,644	1	5
Customs' Tonnage Act	2,047	15	3
Transient Poor Tax	342	0	4
Health Officer's Fees	49	10	0
Arrears of Public Taxes	100	0	0
Rum Duties	5,824	19	6
Stamp duties	4,399	10	6
Governor's proportion of seizures	7	11	7
Fees of the Register in Chancery	21	9	4
Fines, forfeited Recognizances	14	16	0
Metal Licenses	11	8	0
Still Licenses	1,177	8	6
Fire-arms Registration	88	7	0
Dealer's Licenses	147	5	0
Post-office Revenue	2,795	14	5
	£56,826	15	1
Less duties refunded	1,375	10	8
Total	£55,451	4	10

The return shows a falling off in the revenue—the amount for the previous quarter being $60,604 18s. 2d., and that for the December quarter $63,675 9s. 1d. There is also a slight decrease in the revenue of this quarter, when compared with that of the June quarter in 1860; but the amount is $5,432 in excess of the corresponding quarter of 1859. But notwithstanding the decrease in the quarter's transaction, the amount received for the year ending 30th June, is $30,382 2s. 8d. in excess of the receipts for the previous year.

There has been a great decrease in the import duties—the receipts under this head are far less than those of any quarter of the year. The amount is exactly the same as that received during the three months ending 30th June, 1860—the former being £38,124 18s. 6d., and the latter, £38,285 9s. 10d.

The rum duties have considerably diminished. In March this branch of the revenue yielded £8,172 15s. 9d., which was a decrease on the previous quarter of upwards of £1,200, and it yields this quarter £5,824 19s. 6d. This diminution may with propriety be ascribed to the revival movement.

The stamp duties have produced a larger amount than during any quarter of the two last financial years, ending on the 30th June, except in June, 1861, when the amount collected was £5,043 10s. 3d. the still duties are set down in the return for £1,177 8s. 6d. which is £65 8s. 6d. less than the sum received during the corresponding quarter of 1860. The Post-office has produced a much larger revenue during the last quarter than in any previous quarter since the transfer of the department to colonial control. In September, 1860, the post-office yielded £1,121 2s.; in December, £2,422 4s. 11d.; in March, 1861, £2,191 11s.; in June, £2,795 14s. 5d.

The Case of James E. Harvey.

Soon after Mr. HARVEY left this country for Europe, the *Tribune* published a statement that he had interfered to prevent the publication of a letter from Mr. DUDLEY PERSSE, of this City, to his brother, American Consul at Galway, protesting against Mr. GREGORY'S movements in Parliament for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. HARVEY has sent home for publication the following in reply:

GALWAY, July 15, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 6th, and I have only just time to answer it by the mail to leave on the 17th, and my reply shall be short. I saw the article in the New-York *Tribune* of the 10th of June, and so far as it concerns you and myself, *there is not one word of truth in the entire article*. In the first place, I don't think I ever showed you the letter of D. PERSSE, which he sent to me to get inserted in the *Express* paper, but I did go to one of the gentlemen that came over in the *Adriatic*, and told him that there was a portion of it that could not be published, however. * * * In a day or two afterwards, the proprietor of the Galway *Press* called on me with my brother's letter, and asked my advice about inserting it. I told him that the other papers had refused, and a great portion of it was then cut out, and *it did appear* in the *Press* of the Saturday after you left. * * *

I will now tell you in a few words that *I never mentioned your name to my brother in New-York*, and any document you may think necessary for me to sign I shall do so. "Truth is powerful and will prevail." I say again I am quite willing to refute every word that has been stated by the *Tribune*, and I shall have great pleasure in doing so, because I think you have [illegible] [illegible]on to complain. * * * [illegible] much rea[illegible] I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

THOS. M. PERSSE.

HON. JAMES E. HARVEY.

The facts disclosed by the foregoing letter require no comment from me, but they furnish another illustration of the manner in which I have been pursued when unable to protect myself. I think they will appeal to the justice of a candid and enlightened public, against the conspiracy of calumny with which an absent citizen has been assailed.

JAMES E. HARVEY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A STATEN ISLAND MYSTERY.—Yesterday morning, a man, apparently about 27 years old, was found hanging from the limb of a tree in a thicket in the rear of Mr. DAYTON'S residence, near the Finger-Board road leading from New-York avenue to Camp Scott, Staten Island. He was dead when found, and, to all appearance, had been hanging there for two or three days. He was an entire stranger in the place, and nothing was found upon his body to indicate his name or residence. On Tuesday night last, a servant-girl living in the neighborhood says she heard some soldiers running along the road, near where the body was found, crying, "Hang him! hang him!" and from the peculiar manner in which the body was found suspended to the tree, it is believed that the deceased could not have hung himself. Instead of being suspended by a rope, a twig of the tree was found twisted around his neck, from which the body depended. No marks of violence were discovered upon the person of the deceased, and it is certain that he must have been strangled in this manner, whether by his own act or that of others. There are rumors that a stranger made his appearance at Camp Scott on Tuesday, and was boisterous in proclaiming himself a Secessionist and denouncing the Government soldiers, and it is thought that a party of the volunteers were finally induced to apply to him the argument so generally applied to Union men in the section of the country where his sentiments prevail.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Prince NAPOLEON, accompanied by a number of members of his suite, and the French Consul, left the City yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, *viâ* the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on his Western tour, taking a special car to Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh. The Prince expressed a desire to view the magnificent mountain scenery of Pennsylvania, with its vast coal and iron regions through which this road passes towards Pittsburgh. He will proceed to Louisville and St. Louis, and after taking a peep at the Mississippi and shooting a few wild chickens on our Western prairies, will return to the City in about three weeks. The Princess CLOTILDE meanwhile continues her stay hereabouts, accompanied by the Duchess.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, was found at Pier No. 20 East River. Deceased had light brown hair and sandy whiskers, and was dressed in a black frock coat, satin vest, and gray pants, embroidered with blue. Deceased had been in the water about ten days. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon it yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, when a verdict of supposed drowning was rendered.... Another body was found yesterday afternoon floating in the dock at Pier No. 21 East River, and the Coroner notified.

A SOLDIER STABBED.—PHILANDER JEFFERDS, a soldier belonging to the Regiment of Scott Rifles, at present located at Staten Island, was brought to the Fourth Precinct Station-House, yesterday, having several very serious stabs inflicted upon him by some person at present unknown, in a Fourth Ward porter-house. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

ANOTHER CHESS PRODIGY.—Mr. J. A. LEONARD, a promising chess amateur of this City, yesterday succeeded in playing three blindfold games of chess, simultaneously, against three average players, at the Morphy Chess Rooms, vanquishing all his antagonists easily.

MOVEMENTS OF MRS. LINCOLN.—Mrs. LINCOLN left yesterday morning for Long Branch. Instead of taking the afternoon boat and stopping at the National Hotel, as the *Herald* predicted she would, she took the morning boat and stopped at the Mansion House.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At about 1½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a boy named EDWARD BOND was caught between a cart and a signpost in Cherry street, and so severely crushed that his life is despaired of. He was taken to the Hospital.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.—DODWORTH'S Band will give the second concert of the season at the Mall, Central Park, this afternoon, commencing at 4½ o'clock.

The Funeral of Col. Farnham.

The body of Col. FARNHAM, of the Fire Zouaves, arrived in this City from Washington at 6½ o'clock last evening, and was conveyed directly to the residence of his father, No. 123 West Thirty-eighth-street. The funeral will take place from Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, at 10 o'clock this morning. remains will be taken thence to New-Haven by the 12:15 train, and will be accompanied thither by the second company National Guard, of which deceased was formerly lieutenant. The body was embalmed before leaving Washington, and presents a very life-like and natural appearance.

The Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department; the President of the Fire Department; of the Board of Trustees and of the Fire Commissioners; the commissioned officers of the First Fire Zouaves: the commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment; a committee of the Second National Guard, and the officers and a committee of Empire Engine No. 42, will assemble at the residence of his father, No. 123 West Thirty-Eighth-street, at 9¾ o'clock this morning, and accompany the remains to the Church and to the Dépôt.

The members of the First Fire Zouaves; the members of the Second National Guard, and of the Seventh Regiment generally; the officers and members of Empire Engine Company No. 42 and of the Fire Department generally, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church.

The following has been issued by the commanding officer of the National Guard:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. —.—In compliance with arrangements made with the family of the late Col. FARNHAM, the officers of this Regiment, from respect to his memory as a faithful associate and brave soldier, will assemble at Head-quarters, in fatigue uniform, (white trousers,) promptly at 8½ o'clock A. M. Saturday, 17th inst., to attend the removal of his remains from his late residence, No. 123 West Thirty-eighth-street. The members of the Regiment are invited to be present at the Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, in citizens dress—crape on the left arm, at 10 o'clock. By order of

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment.
J. A. LIBENEAU, Adjutant.

Police Reports.

A CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Wm. R. Foster, who is the proprietor of a livery stable in Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested by Officer Hogan, of the lower Police Court, upon a charge of fraud and false representations, on the complaint of Mr. Waldo Phillips, of No. 348 Third-avenue, who alleges that he has been swindled by Foster to the extent of $152 78. It seems that in the fore part of June last, Foster called upon the complainant, and desired to purchase hay and other horse-feed of him, on credit, at the same time alleging that he was the owner of a pair of fine bay horses then on livery in Harlem-lane. On the strength of these representations, a credit to the above amount was obtained. When the bill was presented for payment, Foster said he was unable to pay it, and at the same time told Phillips that the horses had been sold to a man in Brooklyn for $1,600. Upon inquiry, however, the complainant ascertained that the horses in question did not, and never had belonged to Foster, but that they are owned by a man named David Wood, of No. 43 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The accused was taken before Justice OSBORN and held in $500 bail to answer the charge.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At a late hour on Thursday night, as Mr. A. J. Gray, mate of the schooner *Marietta*, was passing up Broadway, he was accosted by a girl named Kate Smith, and while engaged in conversation with her, she managed to abstract $70 in bank bills from his vest pocket. Soon after they parted Gray missed the money, and started in pursuit, and with the aid of Policeman Kemp, of the Fifth Precinct, the girl was captured. She was at once searched, but the money could not be found. It is supposed that she passed it to a confederate. Justice OSBORN committed her for trial.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Two burglars, named James Wilson and Joseph Johnson, were arrested on Thursday night in the act of breaking into the dwelling of Mr. Adam Kober, No. 486 Eighth-avenue. Officer Holz, of the Twentieth Precinct, was called by Mr. Kober, and arrested them while they were on the premises. Justice CONNOLLY yesterday locked them up for trial. A jimmy, a pair of nippers and several other tools used by burglars, were found on the prisoners.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SOLDIERS' HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—The Sheriff has returned the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge GARRISON, of the County Court, demanding that the 150 soldiers from Texas, released by the rebels on their parole, be brought before that Court [illegible] to have the question whether they are legally retained in the service or not, determined, with the following indorsement:

HEAD-QUARTERS BATTALION FIRST, THIRD AND EIGHTH INFANTRY, CAMP NEAR FORT HAMILTON,
Aug. 13, 1861.

I respectfully decline to comply with the within requisition of the honorable Judge of the Kings County Court.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

The case will be heard on the return to-day. It is supposed, however, that the Court will deem the return sufficient, because the original order was for the production of two of the soldiers, and the names of the 150 were inserted subsequently by counsel.

TROOPS NEAR FORT HAMILTON.—The First Regiment Long Island Volunteers, Col. JULIUS ADAMS, is encamped near Fort Hamilton, having left Fort Schuyler on Wednesday last. They are uniformed and fully equipped, with the exception of having the Springfield-altered musket in place of the Minié rifle. The corps will receive the latter arm within a few days, and will immediately thereafter proceed to the seat of war. The Continental Guard, Col. JAMES H. PERRY, is also encamped just outside of Fort Hamilton, and will be ready for service within a week or ten days.

FIRE AND LOSS ON LIFE.—Yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the oil factory of Messrs. FABSGUAND & CAPER, at No. 332 First-street, Eastern District, which damaged property to the value of about $3,000. Mr. JOSEPH PAAR, of Suffolk-street, New-York, who was at work in the factory, was burned to death, and a young man named EDWARD FARRELL was also severely burned. There was no insurance upon the property.

A PROFESSOR OF HUMBUG ARRESTED.—A quasi doctor, who professes to cure all kinds of diseases through some supernatural agency, was brought before the Mayor yesterday for obtaining $25 from a poor man under false pretences. It seems the complainant is a cripple, and the learned doctor promised to cure him for $25. Of course the cure was not effected, and he demanded a return of the money. Upon refunding, the accused was permitted to go at large to seek other dupes.

THE BALTIMORE REBELS.—The Baltimore Police Commissioners are still safely lodged at Fort Lafayette, and no further action has been taken by the authorities to enforce the writ of *habeas corpus* in their case. The report that the Sheriff had applied to Major-Gen. DURYEE for a sufficient force to enforce obedience to the order of the Court, was a *canard*, conceived in the brains of idlers about the City Hall.

A Novel Cause of Expulsion.

Our readers will probably remember that on motion of Hon. G. J. TUCKER, M. MCMAHON, Esq., was expelled from the Breckinridge State Committee, on the alleged ground that he held a position in the Custom-house. Mr. TUCKER neglected to state that he was appointed by Mr. SCHELL: though that fact might not have saved him from expulsion in face of the following letter which Mr. M. had written to the editor of the Albany *Evening Standard*:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

FRIEND GRIFFIN: As I cannot be present at the meeting of our State Central Committee to-morrow, at the Delevan House, I would thank you to represent me on that occasion, and for that purpose inclose you a substitution. Our opinions and feelings being in unison, as to the present sad condition of our country, it is unnecessary for me to offer any suggestions as to your course or action in the proceedings of the Committee. Let me say, however, that I expect that any motion to oppose or calculated to annoy or embarrass the Government of the United States (representing the finest, the happiest and most prosperous country and people that ever existed on earth) shall meet with your most strenuous opposition, as also any movement tending to give aid and comfort to the enemy in the nature of so-called "peace resolutions" or otherwise. The problem of man's capacity for self-government is now being tried in the terrible crucible of human gore and carnage, and instinct will cause the heart of every one who desires an affirmative solution, and who sincerely loves true liberty to bound to the support of the Constitution and the majesty and supremacy of our equal, just and benignant Laws.

Should, however, the action of the Committee, through a majority of its members, be averse to these views, I wish you, in the name of my loyal National Democratic constituents, to protest earnestly against such action and retire from the meeting. Very truly, yours,

M. MCMAHON.

Obituary.

Mr. Walter R. Danforth, fourth Mayor of Providence, died in that city on Aug. 11. He was born in Providence in 1787, graduated at Brown University in 1805. Until 1818 he was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County, and in 1820 became Editor and joint proprietor of the Providence *Gazette*, which warmly advocated the interests of the Federalists. Subsequently he became connected with the *Microcosm*, the *Express*, and later still with the *Republican Herald*. Gen. Jackson, whom he ardently supported, appointed him Collector of Customs at Providence in 1829. He held this post until 1841, when he retired to private life, leaving that in 1853 to assume the duties of the Mayoralty. In 1855 he was elected to the General Assembly, holding his seat for a single term.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS give tone, vigor and energy to the system when all other medicines fail. Only 25 cents.

Artificial Legs, (Palmer,) the Most Perfect, approved and useful. Arms of superior excellence; feet for limbs shortened by hip disease, unique, useful and comely. Appliances for diseased limbs, varicose veins, &c. DR. E. D. HUDSON. No. 2 Clinton Hall.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RIKER—EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Davidson, RICHARD RIKER to HARRIET A. EDWARDS, only daughter of Charles P. Edwards, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

HEARD.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 16, LOUISE L., infant daughter of Charles and Eleanor Heard, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 47 Pike-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 16, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. MARY A., wife of John W. Thompson, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. Mitchell, No. 150 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family, also Empire Lodge No. 64, Lebanon Encampment No. 12, I. O. of O. F., and Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CARSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, after a short but severe illness, FANNY, daughter of Robert and Ann Carson, aged 9 months.

Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

STEPHENS.—In Harlem, on Friday, Aug. 16, of consumption, MARIA BARNUM, wife of Edward Stephens.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the house in 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Carmel, Putnam County, for interment on Monday morning, by Harlem Railroad 8¼ o'clock train.

FARNHAM.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, of the Eleventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 32 years.

The officers and members of the First New-York Fire Zouaves, the Fire Department, the Seventh Regiment, and the friends of the family generally, are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven by the 12:15 train.

CREIGHTON.—At Beechwood, near Tarrytown, the residence of her brother, Rev. Dr. Creighton, on Friday morning, Aug. 16, ELIZABETH BRADFORD CREIGHTON, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mary's Church, Beechwood, on Monday, Aug. 19, at 5½ o'clock P. M. The 3:30 train of the Hudson River Railroad will stop at Scarborough Station, where carriages will be in waiting. The 6:40 down train will also stop at the same Station.

STILLWELL.—At New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, suddenly, RICHARD STILLWELL, late merchant of New-York City, aged 62 years.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BARON.—At Coshocton, Ohio, on Friday, Aug. 9, after a short illness, Mr. THOMAS BARON, aged 26 years, 2 months and 25 days.

MR&MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.

W[illegible]ING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 stamps.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 439.—AUG. 16, 1861.
57, 75, 56, 65, 6, 66, 62, 53, 31, 2, 27, 20, 37.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 440.—AUG. 16, 1861.
59, 41, 25, 31, 4, 44, 46, 43, 15, 72, 40, 73, 30.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From th[illegible] [illegible] Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. MRS. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—TREASURY BUILDING, Aug. 1, 1861.—The Resident Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission acknowledges the following donations for the relief of the Volunteer forces:

From the Woman's Central Relief Committee, New-York—Drawers, 293 pairs; socks, 123 pairs; slippers, 7 pairs; handkerchiefs, 335; hospital caps, 42; pillows, 72; pin-cushions, needle-books, 200; shirts, 1,220; sheets, 352; cushions, 2; eye-shades, 110; wrappers, 114; lint, 60; towels, 779; pillow-cases, 641; Havelocks, 1,300; flannel bandages, 68; testaments, 16; whisky, 6 kegs; delicacies, about 200 jars and parcels.

From the Ladies' Relief Society, Reformed Dutch Church, New-York—Mosquito nets, 2; dressing gowns, 18; sheets, 27; drawers, 12 pairs; shirts, 30; blankets, (old,) 3; towels, 60; pillow-cases, 16; handkerchiefs, 61; eye-shades, 18; linen towels, (old,) 40; white flannel, 6 yards; castile soap, 13 pieces; pin-cushions, mosquito netting, &c.

From Dr. Saterlee, New-York—Towels, 958; sheets, 241; pillow-cases, 1,120; shirts, 1,191; straw cushions, 12; hair cushions, 24; wrappers, 164; bed-gowns, 51; pads and pad lint, 17; lint and old linen, 1 trunk; drawers, 4 pairs; adhesive plaster, 45 yards; napkins, 156; handkerchiefs, 122; lint, 9 boxes; bandages, old linen, 30 boxes: camels' hair pencils, 1 paper box; sponges, 1 box; ligatures and wax, 1 box; carb. ammonia, 1 bottle; aromatic vinegar, 1 bottle; aqua ammonia, 1 bottle; citric acid, 1 bottle; chloroform mixture.

From the Ladies of Harlem, New-York—Shirts, 79; dressing-gowns, 8; sheets, 17; pillow-ticks, 4; pillow-cases, 22; towels, 58; handkerchiefs, 42; drawers, 6 pairs; socks, 9 pairs; bandages, 148; lint, 1 box; farina, 17 papers: jellies, 1 box; brandy, 1 bottle; old linen, flannel, &c.

From the Ladies of Newport, R. I.—Sheets, 13; shirts, 50; slippers, 13 pairs; flannel bandages, 12; pillow-cases, 8; flannel dressing gowns, 23; handkerchiefs, 72; towels, 43; table-cloths, 5; drawers, 25 pairs; ring-cushions, 12.

From the Soldiers' Aid Society, Morristown, N. J.—Shirts, 34; drawers, 10 pairs; bandages, 52; mosquito-net, 1.

From Mrs. Dr. Parker, New-York Ladies' Relief Association—Sheets, 60; towels, 156; old linen, 3 bundles; old table-cloths, 1 bundle; old shirts and drawers, 1 bundle; old shirts, pillow-cases, 1 bundle.

From the Ladies of Huntington, Long Island—Drawers, 21 pairs; socks, 56 pairs; body bandages, 25; handkerchiefs, 78; sheets, 18; pillow-cases, 8; shirts, 8; jelly, 6 jars.

From the Ladies of Providence, Penn—Dressing gowns, 12; flannel bandages, 13; pillow-cases, 12; sheets, 11; drawers, 26 pairs; shirts, 27; towels, 53; slippers, 24 pairs.

From the Jersey City Ladies' Relief Society—Shirts, 61; sheets, 42; needle-books, pin-cushions, 90; towels, 24; pillow-sacks, 23; bed sacks, 12; pillow-cases, 82; lint, 3 boxes.

From the Ladies of Sutton, Mass.—Shirts, 56; towels, 24; sheets, 7.

From the Ladies of Westchester, Penn.—Shirts, 54; towels, 10; socks, 24 pairs; sheets, 3; dressing-gowns, 4.

From Norwich, Conn.—Shirts, 34; socks, 5 pairs, lint, 1 bundle.

From Ladies of Greenfield Hill, Conn.—Hospital shirts, 51; drawers, 52; currant jelly, 330 pounds.

From Mrs. H. E. B., of Rennselaer, N. Y.—Shirts, 12; drawers, 12 pairs; towels, 12; handkerchiefs, 12.

From Ladies' Aid Society, Mattinecock, N. Y.—Socks, 18 pairs; havelocks, 31; shirts, 8; sheets, 14; napkins, 12.

From James Briggs, N. E., Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Pillow, 1; lint, 1 bundle; currants, 1 jar; socks, 2 pairs; dried fruit, 2 bags.

From Ladies' Palmer Dépôt, Mass.—Dressing gowns, 16; towels, 99; handkerchiefs, 58; shirts, 67; drawers, 45.

From New-Bedford Soldiers' Relief Society—Shirts, 105; drawers, 114 pairs; towels, 25; sheets, 2.

From Ladies of Vth Ward, Providence, R. I.—Shirts, 43; drawers, 9 pairs; sheets, 21; jellies, 1 box.

From John Jay, Katonah, N. Y.—Dressing-gowns, 100; shirts, 44.

From Mrs. John M. Forbes, Boston, Mass.—Shirts, 18; pillow-cases, 36; bathing towels, 108.

From New-York—Tea, 4 half-chests

From Hamburgh, N. Y.—Jelly, 38 jars.

From *Evening Post* Job Printing-office, New-York—Pamphlets, 1 box.

From Miss Lizzie H. Peck, Roxbury, Mass.—Currant jelly, 16 jars.

From the Ladies' Volunteer Aid Society, New-Utrecht, N. Y.—Shirts, 22.

From H. L. Gamble, Hackensack, N. J.—Jelly, 11 jars.

From Coolidge & Young, New-York—Spirits, 5 bbls.

From — —Splints, 1 box, 24 sets.

From James M. Shaw, New-York—Glass and chinaware, 1 box.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Resident Secretary.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)

The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to [illegible] WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West [illegible], or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
DAVIS' CARTHAGE.

CARTHAGE AND HER REMAINS: Being an Account of the Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phœnician Metropolis in Africa and other Adjacent Places. Conducted under the Auspices of Her Majesty's Government. By Dr. N. DAVIS, F. R. G. S. Profusely illustrated with Maps, Wood-cuts, Chromo-Lithographs, &c., &c. 8vo., Muslin, $3 50.

Dr. Davis' name will be quoted for ages to come in every discussion about Carthage.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The old city of Dido, and the adjacent territory of that splendid but little known African Republic, live again in the singular resurrection now going on; and in this volume just issued the reader is enabled, by means of the letter press and of the numerous steel engravings, chromo-lithographs, aquatints and wood-cuts, to derive a faithful idea of the interesting specimens of ancient art which Dr. Davis has rescued from the sandy oblivion of the desert.—*New-York Evening Post.*

Dr. Davis here gives to the world a book containing much more than the narrative of his adventures in the work of excavation. To him belongs the honor of the first reproduction of valuable Carthaginian remains. The illustrations to the work are capital.—*Globe.*

Dr. Davis's excavations on Carthage brought rich treasures to light—mosaic, fragments of figures, coins, and numerous Punic inscriptions.—*Morning Post.*

Dr. Davis has done his work well.—*Athenæum.*

There can be but one opinion as to the consummate ability with which Dr. Davis accomplished his most interesting enterprise and the exceeding value of his discoveries.—*Spectator.*

This narrative cannot fail to attract a large share of public attention. It is profusely and admirably illustrated.

Much amusement and instruction is to be derived from it. Scholars owe a considerable debt of gratitude to Dr. Davis for his exertions.—*Critic.*

II.
SEASONS WITH THE SEA-HORSES;
OR,
SPORTING ADVENTURES IN THE NORTHERN SEAS.
By JAMES LAMONT, Esq., F.G.S.
With Map and numerous Illustrations.
8vo. Muslin, $1 75.

This is the most interesting and exciting volume descriptive of Arctic sporting that we have met with for some time. The plan followed by the author and his companion, Lord David Kennedy, was one which is not very often adopted. They hired a small whaling sloop, with a complete crew, and every thing requisite for a season in the Spitsbergen waters, and leaving their smaller yacht to cruise about with such orders as would enable them to join her as they pleased, they proceeded at once to the home of the walrus and the seal. The author enters *con amore* into the subject, and describes the perils and the pleasures of chasing the seal, the walrus, the polar bear, the reindeer, and the white whale in the icy solitudes of the North, with all the zeal of a true sportsman.—*Critic.*

This handsome volume is eminently attractive. It is full of perils and hair-breadth 'scapes. In point of interest it may bear comparison with the narrative of Gordon Cumming.—*Bell's Life.*

A very pleasant, entertaining narrative.—*Literary Gazette.*

His vivid account of the sports of the North. Entertaining, thoughtful, and spirit-stirring.—*Spectator.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have lately Published:

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Dr. Thorne," "The Bertrams," "The Three Clerks," "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "Orley Farm," &c. With Illustrations by MILLAIS. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

"Framley Parsonage," that captivating tale.—*Athenæum.*

DU CHAILLU'S EQUATORIAL AFRICA. Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa: with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chase of the Gorilla, the Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus and other Animals. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Muslin, $3. (Uniform with *Livingstone, Barth and Burton.*)

A DAY'S RIDE. A Life's Romance. By CHARLES LEVER, Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "The Martins of Cro' Martin," "Maurice Tiernay," "One of Them," &c., &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

SILAS MARNER, the Weaver of Raveloe. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents; Paper, 60 cents.

TRUMPS. A Novel. By GEO. WM. CURTIS. Illustrated by HOPPIN. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY. By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON, authors of "The Queens of Society." Illustrated by H. BROWNE and JAMES GODWIN, and engraved by the BROTHERS DALZIEL. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS: from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full View of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., D. C. L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." New Edition. 2 vols., 8vo, Muslin, $4; Sheep, $4 50; Half Calf, $6.

PRIMARY OBJECT LESSONS for a Graduated Course of Development. A Manual for Teachers and Parents, with Lessons for the Proper Training of the Faculties of Children. By N. A. CALKINS. Illustrations. 12 mo, Muslin, $1.

WILLSON'S READERS. A Series of School and Family Readers: Designed to teach the Art of Reading in the most Simple, Natural and Practical Way: embracing in their Plan the whole range of Natural History and the Physical Sciences; aiming at the highest degree of Usefulness, and Splendidly Illustrated. Consisting of a Primer and Seven Readers. By MARCIUS WILLSON. The Primer, and First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers now ready. Prices 15, 20, 30, 50, 66 cents, and $1.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above Works by Mail, postage free, (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the price.

JUST PUBLISHED:

I.
RODMAN DRAKE'S AMERICAN FLAG. Illustrated by F. O. C. DARLEY, with an illuminated cover by John A. Hows, and the music by Geo. Danskin, from Bellini. Issued uniform in size and style with our illustrated edition of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Price 25 cents.

II.
PICTURES OF SOUTHERN LIFE, SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY, in Letters to the London Times. By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL. D., Special Correspondent. Size 12mo., 144 pages, paper. Price 25 cents. This pamphlet contains all of Mr. Russell's celebrated letters from the South.

Nearly ready: GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By CHAS. DICKENS. Illustrated by F. O. C. Darley. Two volumes, uniform with our "Illustrated Household Edition of the Works of Charles Dickens." Price 75 cents per vol.

JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher,
(Successor to W. A. Townsend & Co.,)
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

CHOICE MILITARY GOODS.
STANDS OF REGIMENTAL AND NATIONAL COLORS.
TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Invite attention of the military public to their new
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT,
which will be found to comprise everything pertaining to the
PERSONAL OR CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER.

Officers studying the necessities of active service and the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine their large collection of
FOREIGN ARMS, UNIFORMS AND MISCELLANEOUS TRAPPINGS.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.
CAMP ASTOR, RIKER'S ISLAND.

This Regiment will positively leave for the seat of war next week. A few first-class men will be received for the reserve. Uniforms, equipments, &c., furnished immediately. Recruits will be forwarded from the tent on Union-square by Lieut. Thwait.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting, and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

TO MILITARY MEN.—A COMPETENT MAN, who can get two companies, and can pay his share of expenses in the regiment, can have the post of major in a regiment accepted by the Secretary of War and now in camp. Address A. Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely purer; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st., and at No. 375 8th-av., near 29th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City.

DAVIES & CO.

PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PRINCESS CLOTILDE,
DUCHESS D'ARBANTES.

These distinguished visitors have just visited our new Gallery and favored us with the first sitting in the United States, for visiting card and other Photographs. Copies for sale.

C. D. FREDRICKS & CO.,
No. 587 Broadway.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES
CAN BE FORWARDED BY
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Recent Battle Near Springfield—The Death of Lyon—Superior Numbers of the Rebels—Why Was Not Gen. Lyon Reinforced?

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

The meagre accounts thus far received induce the belief that the conduct of the Government forces in the battle near Springfield, Missouri, will leave no cause for shame or regret; while their noble commander, LYON, who met death at the head of his column, in the act of charging upon the rebels, has left to his country a heroic memory to be treasured up for all time. His death was a fitting termination of his brilliant career, in which we ever hear of him as attacking, charging and routing the enemy. NAPOLEON would, by instinct, have set his heart upon LYON, if he had lived in France half a century ago. Old Connecticut may well be proud of him. His heroic story will inspire the youth of that State with ideas above wooden nutmegs.

The news of a defeat or a check to our arms is saddening, but that our troops made a good fight against almost triple odds, is inspiring. But the question naturally arises, why was the odds against us in Missouri? How is it that, at every important point, the rebels are in superior force? All active operations have been paralyzed during the whole Spring and Summer at Norfolk, in consequence of the superiority of the enemy. At this point we have been held at bay, and, at length, when an attack upon the rebel camp is made, the repulse is explained by the declaration that we went on the field with fifteen or eighteen thousand, and met the enemy with thirty-five to fifty thousand, with a reserve as large as the active force. It is undeniable that, when the battle of Bull Run was fought, there was at least sixty-five or seventy thousand men in MCDOWELL's Division, in the vicinity of Washington; but for some reason, only fifteen or eighteen thousand could be brought into action. At Harper's Ferry we could do nothing on account of the superior forces of the enemy under JOHNSTON; and at length we have been outnumbered in Missouri and driven back by the rebels.

For some weeks the *Press* has endeavored to atone for a too presumptuous criticism of military affairs by a degree of meekness or silence which is scarcely consistent with its boasted independence, and rather disproportioned to the necessities of the case. But in the meantime the people will think and talk, and it is needless to disguise the fact that there exists great dissatisfaction with the management of public affairs. How is it, they ask, that with three to four times the population, ten or twenty times the pecuniary and other resources of war, and with the prestige of an old and organized Government, the rebels can always bring more men into the field than the supporters of law and order? It cannot be laid to a want of patriotic ardor, for the difficulty with the Government has been to restrain the people, who have shown a disposition to rush to battle, which not even the rebels have exhibited. Regiment after regiment has been raised and tendered to the War Department, but rejected, for some reason which the people cannot understand. It is said that the Government accepts all it can provide for. But it is not explained how the rebels, with their destitution of money, credit and munitions of war, manage to accept more regiments than we do, and to provide for them. We hear much of their destitution, their disorganization and their lack of arms, but they nevertheless keep together, and manage to outnumber us on every important field of battle.

The brief telegraphic account of the battle at Springfield informs us that Gen. FREMONT would immediately send forward reinforcements to meet our retreating forces at Rolla. The battle was expected for weeks before it occurred, and for at least one week it was known that the enemy had two or three times as many men as Gen. LYON. Then why in the name of all that is rational were not the reinforcements sent forward before the battle occurred? Three or four regiments might have changed the fate of the day, and converted defeat into victory. It cannot be pretended that it was less safe to send away the reinforcements from St. Louis and Cairo before the battle than after the defeat. If the reinforcements were on the way when the battle took place, the case will wear a different aspect; but if they were held in reserve until eight thousand could try its strength with twenty-one or twenty-three thousand, the folly of such conduct cannot be defended.

I am fully aware of the incompetency of civilians to comprehend the wisdom of military movements *while they are yet pending*. But when the event has demonstrated their folly, no such plea in abatement of criticism will answer. It is not one man in a million who could speak with the tongue of eloquence, or write, or paint, or chisel with the hand of genius, but the millions may judge of the result. I know nothing of the art of war, but I know that five or six millions of rebels, surrounded by their disaffected slaves, would be no match for a nation of twenty millions of loyal freemen, if the same talent, vigor and devotion were employed in guiding and applying the forces of the Union as we have seen arrayed against it. It is in vain that we shut our eyes. It is in vain that the Press is silent. Criticism may be carried to an excess, but reticence will not amend matters, nor screen glaring incompetency from the censure of an intelligent public.

OBSERVER.

"Foreign Officers."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication under the above heading, which appeared in this morning's TIMES, reflects so unjustly on that brave class of men, as must certainly provoke a reply from any impartial person better acquainted with German officers than the writer of the article alluded to seems to be. A desire of pay and advancement is certainly a partial inducement for men who come over to offer themselves and their swords to the Government. But who will deny that a large number, even the majority of them, are prompted only by their innate love of true liberty; a desire to fight the battles of freedom against what they justly suppose to be the most shameful barbarism on the face of the globe.

Perhaps your correspondent will one day discover that men like STEUBEN, DE KALB, MUHLENBERG, and a host of other Revolutionary heroes, who with their blood watered the tree of our liberty, were only guided by sordid and mercenary motives. Whether or not these "Foreign Officers" will prove to be an acquisition to our Army, can be best decided by the splendid behavior of the French and English foreign legions, and the bearing and discipline of regiments like BLENKER's, VON GILSA's, VON STEINWEHR's, all officered by "Foreign Officers." But when your correspondent says these German officers possess no military knowledge, for want of military schools there, then his ignorance is only equaled by his presumption in asserting these men come here, lacking the ability to do well at home. Let me tell this military critic that no German officer can wear an epaulette without a previous four years' training at one of the military academies, equal in all respects to those of France or America. And let me further inform him, that even the smallest waisted Lieutenant off the streets of Munich or Berlin would in many instances be a valuable instructor or substitute for many of our Generals or field officers, whose military knowledge has been acquired either in lawyers' offices, the counting-room, or the political conventions.

M. W.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

ROLLA, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 15.

We are indebted to the correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* for the following intelligence:

Mr. INGRAHAM, a Union clerk in a secession store in Springfield, arrived here this morning. He reports that four regiments of rebel cavalry, under Gen. RAINS, entered Springfield Sunday noon and hoisted a secession flag on the Court-house, amidst the noisy demonstrations of the troops and a few resident sympathizers.

Our wounded soldiers in the hospital had not been molested. It was announced that only the Home Guards would be the subjects of resentment. The rebels purchased everything in the streets, paying any price demanded in Confederate scrip. They were particularly anxious to get shoes, some of the regiments being entirely barefooted.

Capt. JUDEST, one of Gen. SIEGEL's skirmishers, who was wounded in the battle, reports that Gen. SIEGEL's attack on the rear of the rebels' camp was a complete surprise to them; that they were driven back toward Gen. LYON's command in front with great slaughter—their dead lying in heaps on the field, and that for the first half hour Gen. SIEGEL did not love a man. Subsequently our troops were subjected to a murderous cross fire from a number of the enemies cannon, throwing a perfect shower of grape and shells into our ranks. After driving the rebels back about a mile and a half, Gen. SIEGEL drew off his force and fell back on Springfield.

Wagons containing the families of Union men continue to arrive. More than one half the population of Springfield have left, and the farmers along the route to this place are abandoning their homes.

It is reported that Gen. SIEGEL's command is only about fifteen miles from here. His arrival may be expected to-day or to-morrow.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 16.

An extra of the Houston *Telegraph*, dated the 10th, reports a fight, on the 25th of July, between Col. BAYLOR's command and the National troops at Fort Fillmore, resulting in the defeat of the latter, with 30 killed and wounded. Two Lieutenants were killed.

The Southerners were unhurt. The Nationals fled and were pursued, and the whole command taken prisoners—500 in number.

The mail to Tucson has been cleaned out by the Apaches, and all hands killed.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 16.

Tennessee passengers report that Representative NELSON has been released and that Parson BROWNLOW is still unmolested.

The Louisville *Journal* says that men professing to be Unionists ship goods marked for Union men at Cairo and other places, which are put off at Smithland and Paducah, and then shipped up the Tennessee River, for the railroad crossing there.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says the pledges of rice, cotton, money, grain, &c., cannot fall short of twenty or thirty millions of dollars.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, July 16.

Little Rock dispatches of the 16th say that Gen. MCCULLOCH's victory is fully confirmed. A fight occurred Saturday eight miles south of Springfield. The enemy took the Confederate pickets prisoners, and surprised the main body. A bloody and desperate encounter ensued, with great loss on both sides. Five regiments of Missourians became panic stricken, and were thrown into disordr. They fled, and Gen. PRICE made two ineffectual attempts to rally them. The Louisiana regiment gallantly suffered terribly. Gen. PRICE led the Third and Fifth Arkansas regiments in a splendid charge.

Gen. MCCULLOCH, in a letter dated 11th says: "The victory is ours. The battle lasted six and a half hours. Our loss is great. Gen. LYON is among the dead. We took six pieces of artillery from Gen. SIEGEL, destroyed his command, and took many prisoners and small arms. Confederate loss from two to four hundred killed and wounded. Gen. SIEGEL's forces were pursued to Springfield, where it was thought we would attack him. A Captain caught Gen. SIEGEL, but he was rescued. He was shot at and is believed to be wounded. Col. SWEENEY, of the National Army was killed. The enemy's loss was from 2,300 to 8,000.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Gen. MCCULLOCH has sent forces after Gen. SIEGEL's command, about twenty miles from Springfield. Gen. HARDEE met and captured the whole National force, and is now bringing it in!!

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Aug. 16.

The trial by court-martial of Col. MCCUNN, of the Thirty-seventh New-York Regiment, for ungentlemanly and unofficer-like conduct, commenced this morning. The charge was preferred by the Lieutenant of the Provost-Marshal's Guard at Washington, with Gen. KEYS, President.

In consequence of the increased shipments of stock over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, the cars belonging to that Company, and in use by the Government, have been returned.

Lieut. GIBSON, aid to Gen. FRANKLIN, while out with a scouting party to-day, and when about a mile beyond Bailey's Cross Roads, was fired upon by a man concealed in the woods, the ball passing through his cap.

HON. CALEB B. SMITH ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Aug. 16.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH this evening made a most eloquent speech on public affairs, to a vast and enthusiastic audience, on Market-square.

News from California by the Pony Express

OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION,
Eighty miles from Fort Kearney,
Friday, Aug. 16.

The Pony Express, with late advices from San Francisco for the Agent of the Associated Press, passed this point at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. The following is the latest news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 7—P. M.

Arrived 5th, steamer *Sonora*, Panama. Sailed 3d, *Ashland*, George's Island; 6th, bark *Watcher*, Kanaza.

The market is quiet, and prices unchanged, and there is no disposition to operate till the receipt of definite information of the tariff changes.

The news that 15,000 troops are to be enlisted in California to protect the Overland Emigrant Route has started up a good deal of military enthusiasm in all the towns, in advance of the arrival of instructions as to how this force is to be organized. There will probably be difficulty in enlisting the number of men, though most of our soldiers are disappointed that the call is not for troops to serve in active war, as it exists, than to perform monotonous duty on the plains.

The new Sunday law, which requires all places of amusement where liquors are sold to be closed on the Sabbath, was not strictly observed on the day when it was to begin to take effect. It will soon be legally tested.

A large brewery in Russian Hall, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night, resulting in a loss of $10,000.

J. C. PALMER, of the late banking-house of PALMER, COOK & Co., left for the East by the Overland Mail, on the 5th, for the purpose, it is stated, of taking charge of the commissariat under Gen. FREMONT.

Rations for Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One great obstacle to the free enlistment of volunteers, is the quality and quantity of rations furnished them by the contractors in this City. Our attention was drawn to this subject by reading a list of proposals published by you a few days since, drawn out by Gen. ARTHUR's advertisement. One party offers to furnish cooked rations for the troops at 23¾ cents, and raw at 17 cents. What kind of food must that be which costs cooked and served only 23¾ cents a day per man, including a profit to the contractor? Cow Beef at 4 cents per lb., Black Muscovado Sugar at 4¾ cents per lb., Chicory and Coffee at 9 or 10 cents per lb., and other things in proportion, may possibly be served at such figures, but not full rations at that. No wonder enlistment flags at a prospect of from four to six weeks diet on such materials. Let Gen. ARTHUR give a fair price—say 30 or 35 cents—and insist that a fair quality of Sugar, Coffee, Beef, Bread and vegetables be served to those who are our great dependence in this struggle. He should also see that those having contracts are capable of filling them, and that they give good and sufficient bonds for the fulfillment of their obligation to the State and to the soldier. If the contracts are given to persons under the last restriction, we can soon fill up our regiments.

*

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A STATEN ISLAND MYSTERY.—Yesterday morning, a man, apparently about 27 years old, was found hanging from the limb of a tree in a thicket in the rear of Mr. DAYTON's residence, near the Finger-Board road leading from New-York avenue to Camp Scott, Staten Island. He was dead when found, and, to all appearance, had been hanging there for two or three days. He was an entire stranger in the place, and nothing was found upon his body to indicate his name or residence. On Tuesday night last, a servant-girl living in the neighborhood says she heard some soldiers running along the road, near where the body was found, crying, "Hang him! hang him!" and from the peculiar manner in which the body was found suspended to the tree, it is believed that the deceased could not have hung himself. Instead of being suspended by a rope, a twig of the tree was found twisted around his neck, from which the body depended. No marks of violence were discovered upon the person of the deceased, and it is certain that he must have been strangled in this manner, whether by his own act or that of others. There are rumors that a stranger made his appearance at Camp Scott on Tuesday, and was boisterous in proclaiming himself a Secessionist and denouncing the Government soldiers, and it is thought that a party of the volunteers were finally induced to apply to him the argument so generally applied to Union men in the section of the country where his sentiments prevail.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Prince NAPOLEON, accompanied by a number of members of his suite, and the French Consul, left the City yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, *via* the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on his Western tour, taking a special car to Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh. The Prince expressed a desire to view the magnificent mountain scenery of Pennsylvania, with its vast coal and iron regions through which this road passes towards Pittsburgh. He will proceed to Louisville and St. Louis, and after taking a peep at the Mississippi and shooting a few wild chickens on our Western prairies, will return to the City in about three weeks. The Princess CLOTILDE meanwhile continues her stay hereabouts, accompanied by the Duchess.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, was found at Pier No. 20 East River. Deceased had light brown hair and sandy whiskers, and was dressed in a black frock coat, satin vest, and gray pants, embroidered with blue. Deceased had been in the water about ten days. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon it yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, when a verdict of supposed drowning was rendered.... Another body was found yesterday afternoon floating in the dock at Pier No. 21 East River, and the Coroner notified.

A SOLDIER STABBED.—PHILANDER JEFFERDS, a soldier belonging to the Regiment of Scott Rifles, at present located at Staten Island, was brought to the Fourth Precinct Station-House, yesterday, having several very serious stabs inflicted upon him by some person at present unknown, in a Fourth Ward porter-house. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

ANOTHER CHESS PRODIGY.—Mr. J. A. LEONARD, a promising chess amateur of this City, yesterday succeeded in playing three blindfold games of chess, simultaneously, against three average players, at the Morphy Chess Rooms, vanquishing all his antagonists easily.

MOVEMENTS OF MRS. LINCOLN.—Mrs. LINCOLN left yesterday morning for Long Branch. Instead of taking the afternoon boat and stopping at the National Hotel, as the *Herald* predicted she would, she took the morning boat and stopped at the Mansion House.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At about 1½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a boy named EDWARD BOND was caught between a cart and a signpost in Cherry street, and so severely crushed that his life is despaired of. He was taken to the Hospital.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.—DODWORTH's Band will give the second concert of the season at the Mall, Central Park, this afternoon, commencing at 4½ o'clock.

The Funeral of Col. Farnham.

The body of Col. FARNHAM, of the Fire Zouaves, arrived in this City from Washington at 6¾ o'clock last evening, and was conveyed directly to the residence of his father, No. 123 West Thirty-eighth-street. The funeral will take place from Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, at 10 o'clock this morning. remains will be taken thence to New-Haven by the 12:15 train, and will be accompanied thither by the second company National Guard, of which deceased was formerly lieutenant. The body was embalmed before leaving Washington, and presents a very life-like and natural appearance.

The Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department; the President of the Fire Department; of the Board of Trustees and of the Fire Commissioners; the commissioned officers of the First Fire Zouaves: the commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment; a committee of the Second National Guard, and the officers and a committee of Empire Engine No. 42, will assemble at the residence of his father, No. 123 West Thirty-Eighth-street, at 9¾ o'clock this morning, and accompany the remains to the Church and to the Depôt.

The members of the First Fire Zouaves; the members of the Second National Guard, and of the Seventh Regiment generally; the officers and members of Empire Engine Company No. 42 and of the Fire Department generally, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church.

The following has been issued by the commanding officer of the National Guard:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. —.—In compliance with arrangements made with the family of the late Col. FARNHAM, the officers of this Regiment, from respect to his memory as a faithful associate and brave soldier, will assemble at Head-quarters, in fatigue uniform, (white trousers,) promptly at 8¾ o'clock A. M. Saturday, 17th inst., to attend the removal of his remains from his late residence, No. 123 West Thirty-eighth-street. The members of the Regiment are invited to be present at the Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, in citizens dress—crape on the left arm, at 10 o'clock. By order of

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment.
J. A. LIBENEAU, Adjutant.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SOLDIERS' HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—The Sheriff has returned the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge GARRISON, of the County Court, demanding that the 150 soldiers from Texas, released by the rebels on their parole, be brought before that Court to have the question whether they are legally retained in the service or not, determined, with the following indorsement:

HEAD-QUARTERS BATTALION FIRST, THIRD AND EIGHTH INFANTRY, CAMP NEAR FORT HAMILTON,
Aug. 13, 1861.

I respectfully decline to comply with the within requisition of the honorable Judge of the Kings County Court.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

The case will be heard on the return to-day. It is supposed, however, that the Court will deem the return sufficient, because the original order was for the production of two of the soldiers, and the names of the 150 were inserted subsequently by counsel.

TROOPS NEAR FORT HAMILTON.—The First Regiment Long Island Volunteers, Col. JULIUS ADAMS, is encamped near Fort Hamilton, having left Fort Schuyler on Wednesday last. They are uniformed and fully equipped, with the exception of having the Springfield-altered musket in place of the Minié rifle. The corps will receive the latter arm within a few days, and will immediately thereafter proceed to the seat of war. The Continental Guard, Col. JAMES H. PERRY, is also encamped just outside of Fort Hamilton, and will be ready for service within a week or ten days.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the oil factory of Messrs. FARSGLAND & CAPER, at No. 332 First-street, Eastern District, which damaged property to the value of about $3,000. Mr. JOSEPH PAAR, of Suffolk-street, New-York, who was at work in the factory, was burned to death, and a young man named EDWARD FARRELL was also severely burned. There was no insurance upon the property.

A PROFESSOR OF HUMBUG ARRESTED.—A quasi doctor, who professes to cure all kinds of diseases through some supernatural agency, was brought before the Mayor yesterday for obtaining $25 from a poor man under false pretences. It seems the complainant is a cripple, and the learned doctor promised to cure him for $25. Of course the cure was not effected, and he demanded a return of the money. Upon refunding, the accused was permitted to go at large to seek other dupes.

THE BALTIMORE REBELS.—The Baltimore Police Commissioners are still safely lodged at Fort Lafayette, and no further action has been taken by the authorities to enforce the writ of *habeas corpus* in their case. The report that the Sheriff had applied to Major-Gen. DURYEE for a sufficient force to enforce obedience to the order of the Court, was a *canard*, conceived in the brains of idlers about the City Hall.

A Novel Cause of Expulsion.

Our readers will probably remember that on motion of Hon. G. J. TUCKER, M. MCMAHON, Esq., was expelled from the Breckinridge State Committee, on the alleged ground that he held a position in the Custom-house. Mr. TUCKER neglected to state that he was appointed by Mr. SCHELL; though that fact might not have saved him from expulsion in face of the following letter which Mr. M. had written to the editor of the Albany *Evening Standard*:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

FRIEND GRIFFIN: As I cannot be present at the meeting of our State Central Committee to-morrow, at the Delevan House, I would thank you to represent me on that occasion, and for that purpose inclose you a substitution. Our opinions and feelings being in unison, as to the present sad condition of our country, it is unnecessary for me to offer any suggestions as to your course or action in the proceedings of the Committee. Let me say, however, that I expect that any motion to oppose or calculated to annoy or embarrass the Government of the United States (representing the finest, the happiest and most prosperous country and people that ever existed on earth) shall meet with your most strenuous opposition, as also any movement tending to give aid and comfort to the enemy in the nature of so-called "peace resolutions" or otherwise. The problem of man's capacity for self-government is now being tried in the terrible crucible of human gore and carnage, and instinct will cause the heart of every one who desires an affirmative solution, and who sincerely loves true liberty to bound to the support of the Constitution and the majesty and supremacy of our equal, just and benignant Laws.

Should, however, the action of the Committee, through a majority of its members, be averse to these views, I wish you, in the name of my loyal National Democratic constituents, to protest earnestly against such action and retire from the meeting. Very truly, yours,

M. MCMAHON.

Habeas Corpus—Martial Law, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It occurs to me, Mr. Editor, that all danger of a conflict between the National and State authorities may be avoided by a declaration and enforcement of Martial Law. While such declaration might be in force, there would be no attempts made by county judges to do what honorable and learned judges of the United States courts would not, in their patriotic wisdom, attempt; or if some notoriety-seeking Justice should be foolish enough to try his powers, he would find a difference between the "say so" of his court and the "do so" of the military authority. A few lessons of this sort would do much towards crushing out Northern sympathy for Southern treason. I am no advocate for National usurpations against State rights. I believe in the rights of the States, and I also believe in the *duty* of the National or United States Government, and one of the most paramount of its duties, is the maintenance of its own authority, for on such maintenance depends not only the rights of the States, but also the rights of persons and property. It is not necessary, however, for the Government to declare martial-law over the whole State, in order to avoid apprehended conflict of authority.

It need only proclaim martial-law to be in force over the places and properties belonging to it, or dock-yards, forts, arsenals, &c., &c. In and over these, the authority and jurisdiction of the Government is supreme, except for the service of civil process by the State authorities, or writs of *habeas corpus*, &c. The right to serve these in these forts and places was reserved to the State, when it ceded the lands and water fronts to the Government; but if the Government, in the exercise of its constitutional authority for the upholding of its laws, declares the existence of martial-law in and over the places and grounds belonging to it, and adjacent thereto, then the civil law, and the right of the State to serve its processes therein, is for the time suspended, and no good citizen, either on or off the bench, will attempt to interfere. Let martial-law be forthwith declared at Fort Lafayette, and all other places where State prisoners are or may be confined.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: There was no "hop" in connection with the oration delivered by me before the United States Chasseurs, in Palace Garden, on the evening of the 15th, as erroneously stated by your reporter. No such thing was contemplated in the programme. If it had been, I should not have been present. I make this correction simply because I think it affects my reputation as a gospel minister who does not believe in worldly conformity. The oration had to be cut short at 9 o'clock, as the companies were formed at that hour to parade as an escort to Gen. WOOL. This was all the "hopping" that was done, and the "lady friends" did not participate in it. I trust you will understand the propriety of inserting this correction, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Col. Slocum.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day, in the list of wounded National officers you have omitted the name of one officer who is as modest as he is brave. I allude to Col. SLOCUM, of Syracuse, in command of the Twenty-seventh (Union) Regiment N. Y. S. V. Col. SLOCUM was shot from his horse, at Bull Run, about 1 o'clock, while giving orders to his regiment, which was in the thickest of the fight. The ball passed through his right thigh, and lodged in his saddle, fortunately without breaking a bone. He is in the Hospital here, and doing well. No one was more conspicuous on that field, for bravery and coolness, than Col. SLOCUM, of Syracuse. Yours, truly,

F. S. BOGUE.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS give tone, vigor and energy to the system when all other medicines fail. Only 25 cents.

Artificial Legs, (Palmer,) the Most Perfect, approved and useful. Arms of superior excellence; feet for limbs shortened by hip disease, unique, useful and comely. Appliances for diseased limbs, varicose veins. &c. DR. E. D. HUDSON. No. 2 Clinton Hall.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RIKER—EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Davidson, RICHARD RIKER to HARRIET A. EDWARDS, only daughter of Charles P. Edwards, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

HEARD.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 16, LOUISE L., infant daughter of Charles and Eleanor Heard, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 47 Pike-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 16, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. MARY A., wife of John W. Thompson, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. Mitchell, No. 150 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family, also Empire Lodge No. 64, Lebanon Encampment No. 12, I. O. of O. F., and Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CARSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, after a short but severe illness, FANNY, daughter of Robert and Ann Carson, aged 9 months.

Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

STEPHENS.—In Harlem, on Friday, Aug. 16, of consumption, MARIA BARNUM, wife of Edward Stephens.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the house in 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Carmel, Putnam County, for interment on Monday morning, by Harlem Railroad 8½ o'clock train.

FARNHAM.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, of the Eleventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 32 years.

The officers and members of the First New-York Fire Zouaves, the Fire Department, the Seventh Regiment, and the friends of the family generally, are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven by the 12:15 train.

CREIGHTON.—At Beechwood, near Tarrytown, the residence of her brother, Rev. Dr. Creighton, on Friday morning, Aug. 16, ELIZABETH BRADFORD CREIGHTON, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mary's Church, Beechwood, on Monday, Aug. 19, at 5½ o'clock P. M. The 3:30 train of the Hudson River Railroad will stop at Scarborough Station, where carriages will be in waiting. The 6:40 down train will also stop at the same Station.

STILLWELL.—At New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, suddenly, RICHARD STILLWELL, late merchant of New-York City, aged 62 years.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BARON.—At Coshocton, Ohio, on Friday, Aug. 9, after a short illness, Mr. THOMAS BARON, aged 26 years, 2 months and 25 days.

MR.& MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 439.—AUG. 16, 1861.
57, 75, 56, 65, 6, 66, 62, 53, 31, 2, 27, 20, 37.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 440.—AUG. 16, 1861.
59, 41, 25, 31, 4, 44, 46, 43, 15, 72, 60, 73, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW's SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—TREASURY BUILDING, Aug. 1, 1861.—The Resident Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission acknowledges the following donations for the relief of the Volunteer forces:

From the Woman's Central Relief Committee, New-York—Drawers, 293 pairs; socks, 123 pairs; slippers, 7 pairs; handkerchiefs, 335; hospital caps, 42; pillows, 72; pin-cushions, needle-books, 200; shirts, 1,220; sheets, 352; cushions, 2; eye-shades, 110; wrappers, 114; lint, 60; towels, 779; pillow-cases, 641; Havelocks, 1,300; flannel bandages, 68; testaments, 16; whisky, 6 kegs; delicacies, about 200 jars and parcels.

From the Ladies' Relief Society, Reformed Dutch Church, New-York—Mosquito nets, 2; dressing gowns, 18; sheets, 27; drawers, 12 pairs; shirts, 30; blankets, (old,) 3; towels, 60; pillow-cases, 16; handkerchiefs, 61; eye-shades, 18; linen towels, (old,) 40; white flannel, 6 yards; castile soap, 13 pieces; pin-cushions, mosquito netting, &c.

From Dr. Saterlee, New-York—Towels, 958; sheets, 241; pillow-cases, 1,120; shirts, 1,191; straw cushions, 12; hair cushions, 24; wrappers, 164; bed-gowns, 51; pads and pad lint, 17; lint and old linen, 1 trunk; drawers, 4 pairs; adhesive plaster, 45 yards; napkins, 156; handkerchiefs, 122; lint, 9 boxes; bandages, old linen, 30 boxes; camels' hair pencils, 1 paper box; sponges, 1 box; ligatures and wax, 1 box; carb. ammonia, 1 bottle; aromatic vinegar, 1 bottle; aqua ammonia, 1 bottle; citric acid, 1 bottle; chloroform mixture.

From the Ladies of Harlem, New-York—Shirts, 79; dressing-gowns, 8; sheets, 17; pillow-ticks, 4; pillow-cases, 22; towels, 58; handkerchiefs, 42; drawers, 6 pairs; socks, 9 pairs; bandages, 148; lint, 1 box; farina, 17 papers; jellies, 1 box; brandy, 1 bottle; old linen, flannel, &c.

From the Ladies of Newport, R. I.—Sheets, 13; shirts, 50; slippers, 13 pairs; flannel bandages, 12; pillow-cases, 8; flannel dressing gowns, 23; handkerchiefs, 72; towels, 43; table-cloths, 5; drawers, 25 pairs; ring-cushions, 12.

From the Soldiers' Aid Society, Morristown, N. J.—Shirts, 34; drawers, 10 pairs; bandages, 52; mosquito-net, 1.

From Mrs. Dr. Parker, New-York Ladies' Relief Association—Sheets, 60; towels, 166; old linen, 3 bundles; old table-cloths, 1 bundle; old shirts and drawers, 1 bundle; old shirts, pillow-cases, 1 bundle.

From the Ladies of Huntington, Long Island—Drawers, 21 pairs; socks, 56 pairs; body bandages, 25; handkerchiefs, 78; sheets, 18; pillow-cases, 8; shirts, 8; jelly, 6 jars.

From the Ladies of Providence, Penn.—Dressing gowns, 12; flannel bandages, 13; pillow-cases, 12; sheets, 11; drawers, 26 pairs; shirts, 27; towels, 53; slippers, 24 pairs.

From the Jersey City Ladies' Relief Society—Shirts, 61; sheets, 42; needle-books, pin-cushions, 90; towels, 24; pillow-sacks, 23; bed sacks, 12; pillow-cases, 82; lint, 3 boxes.

From the Ladies of Sutton, Mass.—Shirts, 56; towels, 24; sheets, 7.

From the Ladies of Westchester, Penn.—Shirts, 54; towels, 10; socks, 24 pairs; sheets, 3; dressing-gowns, 4.

From Norwich, Conn.—Shirts, 34; socks, 5 pairs, lint, 1 bundle.

From Ladies of Greenfield Hill, Conn.—Hospital shirts, 51; drawers, 52; currant jelly, 330 pounds.

From Mrs. H. E. B., of Rensselaer, N. Y.—Shirts, 12; drawers, 12 pairs; towels, 12; handkerchiefs, 12.

From Ladies' Aid Society, Mattinecock, N. Y.—Socks, 18 pairs; havelocks, 31; shirts, 8; sheets, 14; napkins, 12.

From James Briggs, N. E., Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Pillow, 1; lint, 1 bundle; currants, 1 jar; socks, 2 pairs; dried fruit, 2 bags.

From Ladies' Palmer Dépôt, Mass.—Dressing gowns, 16; towels, 99; handkerchiefs, 58; shirts, 67; drawers, 45.

From New-Bedford Soldiers' Relief Society—Shirts, 105; drawers, 114 pairs; towels, 25; sheets, 2.

From Ladies of Vth Ward, Providence, R. I.—Shirts, 43; drawers, 9 pairs; sheets, 21; jellies, 1 box.

From John Jay, Katonah, N. Y.—Dressing-gowns, 100; shirts, 44.

From Mrs. John M. Forbes, Boston, Mass.—Shirts, 18; pillow-cases, 36; bathing towels, 108.

From New-York—Tea, 4 half-chests

From Hamburgh, N. Y.—Jelly, 36 jars.

From *Evening Post* Job Printing-office, New-York—Pamphlets, 1 box.

From Miss Lizzie H. Peck, Roxbury, Mass.—Currant jelly, 16 jars.

From the Ladies' Volunteer Aid Society, New-Utrecht, N. Y.—Shirts, 22.

From H. L. Gamble, Hackensack, N. J.—Jelly, 11 jars.

From Coolidge & Young, New-York—Spirits, 5 bbls.

From —— —Splints, 1 box, 24 sets.

From James M. Shaw, New-York—Glass and chinaware, 1 box.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Resident Secretary.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)

The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

DAVIS' CARTHAGE.

CARTHAGE AND HER REMAINS: Being an Account of the Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phœnician Metropolis in Africa and other Adjacent Places. Conducted under the Auspices of Her Majesty's Government. By Dr. N. DAVIS, F. R. G. S., &c. Profusely illustrated with Maps, Wood-cuts, Chromo-Lithographs, &c., &c. 8vo., Muslin, $2 50.

Dr. Davis' name will be quoted for ages to come in every discussion about Carthage.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The old city of Dido, and the adjacent territory of that splendid but little known African Republic, live again by the singular resurrection now going on; and in this volume just issued the reader is enabled, by means of the letter press and of the numerous steel engravings, chromo-lithographs, aquatints and wood-cuts, to derive a faithful idea of the interesting specimens of ancient art which Dr. Davis has rescued from the sandy oblivion of the desert.—*New-York Evening Post.*

Dr. Davis here gives to the world a book containing much more than the narrative of his adventures in the work of excavation. To him belongs the honor of the first reproduction of valuable Carthaginian remains. The illustrations to the work are capital.—*Globe.*

Dr. Davis's excavations on Carthage brought rich treasures to light—mosaic, fragments of figures, coins, and numerous Punic inscriptions.—*Morning Post.*

Dr. Davis has done his work well.—*Athenæum.*

There can be but one opinion as to the commendable ability with which Dr. Davis accomplished his most interesting enterprise and the exceeding value of his discoveries.—*Spectator.*

This narrative cannot fail to attract a large share of public attention. It is profusely and admirably illustrated.

Much amusement and instruction is to be derived from it. Scholars owe a considerable debt of gratitude to Dr. Davis for his exertions.—*Critic.*

II.

SEASONS WITH THE SEA-HORSES;
OR,
SPORTING ADVENTURES IN THE NORTHERN SEAS.
By JAMES LAMONT, Esq., F.G.S.
With Map and numerous Illustrations.
8vo. Muslin, $1 75.

This is the most interesting and exciting volume descriptive of Arctic sporting that we have met with for some time. The plan followed by the author and his companion, Lord David Kennedy, was one which is not very often adopted. They hired a small whaling sloop with a complete crew, and every thing requisite for a season in the Spitzbergen waters, and leaving their own yacht to cruise about with such orders as would enable them to join her as they pleased, they proceeded straight to the home of the walrus and the seal. The author enters *con amore* into the subject, and describes the perils and the pleasures of chasing the seal, the walrus, the polar bear, the reindeer, and the white whale in the icy solitudes of the North, with all the zeal of a true sportsman.—*Critic.*

This handsome volume is eminently attractive. It is full of perils and hair-breadth 'scapes. In point of interest it may bear comparison with the narrative of Gordon Cumming.—*Bell's Life.*

A very pleasant, entertaining narrative.—*Literary Gazette.*

His vivid account of the sports of the North. Entertaining, thoughtful, and spirit-stirring.—*Spectator.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have lately Published:

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Dr. Thorne," "The Bertrams," "The Three Clerks," "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "Orley Farm," &c. With Illustrations by MILLAIS. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

"Framley Parsonage," that captivating tale.—*Athenæum.*

DU CHAILLU'S EQUATORIAL AFRICA. Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa: with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chase of the Gorilla, the Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus and other Animals. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Muslin, $3. (Uniform with *Livingstone, Barth* and *Burton*.)

A DAY'S RIDE. A Life's Romance. By CHARLES LEVER, Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "The Martins of Cro' Martin," "Maurice Tiernay," "One of Them," &c., &c. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents.

SILAS MARNER, the Weaver of Raveloe. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents; Paper, 50 cents.

TRUMPS. A Novel. By GEO. WM. CURTIS. Illustrated by HOPPIN. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY. By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON, authors of "The Queens of Society." Illustrated by H. BROWNE and JAMES GODWIN, and engraved by the BROTHERS DALZIEL. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS: from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full View of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., D. C. L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." New Edition. 2 vols., 8vo, Muslin, $4; Sheep, $4 50; Half Calf, $6.

PRIMARY OBJECT LESSONS for a Graduated Course of Development. A Manual for Teachers and Parents, with Lessons for the Proper Training of the Faculties of Children. By N. A. CALKINS. Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

WILLSON'S READERS. A Series of School and Family Readers: Designed to teach the Art of Reading in the most Simple, Natural and Practical Way: embracing in their Plan the whole range of Natural History and the Physical Sciences; aiming at the highest degree of Usefulness, and Splendidly Illustrated. Consisting of a Primer and Seven Readers. By MARCIUS WILLSON. The Primer, and First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers now ready. Prices 15, 25, 30, 50, 66 cents, and $1.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above Works by Mail, postage free, (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the price.

JUST PUBLISHED:

I.

RODMAN DRAKE'S AMERICAN FLAG. Illustrated by F. O. C. DARLEY, with an illuminated cover by John A. Hows, and the music by Geo. Danskin, from Bellini. Issued uniform in size and style with our illustrated edition of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Price 25 cents.

II.

PICTURES OF SOUTHERN LIFE, SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY, in Letters to the London *Times*. By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL. D., Special Correspondent. Size 12mo., 144 pages, paper. Price 25 cents. This pamphlet contains all of Mr. Russell's celebrated letters from the South.

Nearly ready: GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By CHAS. DICKENS. Illustrated by F. O. C. Darley. Two volumes, uniform with our "Illustrated Household Edition of the Works of Charles Dickens." Price 75 cents per vol.

JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher,
(Successor to W. A. Townsend & Co.,)
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

CHOICE MILITARY GOODS.
STANDS OF REGIMENTAL AND NATIONAL COLORS.
TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Invite attention of the military public to their new
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT,
which will be found to comprise everything pertaining to the
PERSONAL OR CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER.

Officers studying the necessities of active service and the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine their large collection of
FOREIGN ARMS, UNIFORMS AND MISCELLANEOUS TRAPPINGS.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.
CAMP ASTOR, RIKER'S ISLAND.

This Regiment will positively leave for the seat of war next week. A few first-class men will be received for the reserve. Uniforms, equipments, &c., furnished immediately. Recruits will be forwarded from the tent on Union-square by Lieut. Thwait.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

TO MILITARY MEN.—A COMPETENT MAN, who can get two companies, and can pay his share of expenses in the regiment, can have the post of major in a regiment accepted by the Secretary of War and now in camp. Address A., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely purer; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 330 4th-av., near 24th-st., and at No. 375 8th-av., near 29th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City.

DAVIES & CO.

PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PRINCESS CLOTILDE,
DUCHESS D'ABRANTES.

These distinguished visitors have just visited our new Gallery and favored us with the first sitting in the United States, for visiting card and other Photographs. Copies for sale.

C. D. FREDRICKS & CO.,
No. 587 Broadway.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES
CAN BE FORWARDED BY
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Khersonese	New-York	London	Aug. 22
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The mails for Havana and Key West, per the *Marion*, will close at 3 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Europe by the *Fulton*, *via* Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Nassau, (N. P.,) per *Karnak*, will close on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO LEFT A SUM OF money at No. 259 South-st., up stairs, can have the same by applying to JOSEPH O'NEILL, at the above place, proving property and paying expenses.

R. S. T.—I ARRIVED IN TOWN ON THE 10TH. Please write, and if possible send remittances.

A LETTER FOR JAS. GEORGE ROWE is at *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY-SCHOOLS, called the DAY-SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, beside some 30 pages of the Elements of Music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 585,000 copies in 32 months. Prices, paper covers 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed free at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—70,000 copies issued the first four months of its publication. It is an entire new work of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will soon be as popular as its predecessor, (Bell No. 1, which has run up to the enormous number of 585,000 copies, in 32 months, outstripping any Sunday School book of its size issued in this country. Also, both volumes are bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Prices of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15c., $12 per 100; bound, 25c., $18 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30c., $22 per 100. Bell No. 1, paper covers, 13c., $10 per 100; bound, 20c., $15 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25c., $20 per 100. Bells Nos. 1 and 2 bound together, 40c., $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50c., $40 per 100. Mailed postage free at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publishers, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

REV. L. H. VAN DOREN'S SUBJECT on SABBATH MORNING—*Our Nation's Hope only in God.* Our Congress and President have now admitted it. In the EVENING—*God's Two Witnessing Prophets Yet to Come—Their Wonderful Mission and Martyrdom.* A Union Prayer Meeting one half hour before each sermon. West 47th-st., No. 126, near 7th-av.

LIBERTY!—ITS PERILS IN TIMES OF REVOLUTION *and its Safeguards*, will be the subject of the evening's discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

PROF. MATTISON, (FORMER PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st.,) will preach in the new Chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. At 7¾ P. M., Rev. S. REMINGTON, D. D., of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, will preach on *Reverses in a Good Cause as Precursors of Success.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Rev. JOSEPH HARTWELL, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7¾ o'clock in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THIRTIETH-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, having been closed several weeks for repairs, will reopen TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. HAVEN, of Boston; at 3 P. M. by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and at 7¾ P. M. by Dr. HAVEN.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—33D-ST.' west of 8th-av.—Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are welcome. Services during the week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Daily Union Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in the Laight-st. Church (corner of Laight and Varick sts.) TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING. Subjects: In the morning, *Christianity and Reform*; evening, *Slavery and the War.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place.—Rev. FRANCIS MANSFIELD, assistant minister of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 7¾ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach a special sermon in Trenor Hall, corner Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 11 o'clock, A. M., only. Same service next Sabbath, Aug. 25. Regular services will be resumed Sept. 1.

WHO WAS RIGHT?—S. S. SNOW, ("THE Prophet,") who, for proclaiming, years since, the present and approaching war and desolation, was regarded as a madman, will preach at 3 P. M., TO-MORROW, at No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., (Rev. Dr. HATFIELD'S,) will be open again TO-MORROW, after having been closed for two Sabbaths. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 12th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½, 3, and at 7¾ o'clock. Rev. J. S. KALLOCH will preach at 3 P. M. Baptism after the evening sermon.

OPEN AIR PREACHING.—NEW-YORK Evangelical Alliance. The Rev. Mr. McALLISTER, of 20th-st., will preach, D. V., in Astor-place TO-MORROW EVENING, Aug. 18, at 5½ P. M.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. DE WITT TALMAGE, of Syracuse, will preach at 10½ and 4 o'clock TO-MORROW; also, on Aug. 25. Sabbath School at 1½; Sabbath School meeting at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. WILLIAM WARDLAW will preach SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:

No. 14,446.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates.

E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 14TH, A GOLD PATENT LEVER WATCH, gold dial, No. 35,008, Wm. Adams, maker, Liverpool, with chain attached. Whoever will return the above to No. 4 Barclay-st. will receive a reward of $25, and no questions asked.

W. C. BRYANT, No. 4 Barclay-st.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—AN ITALIAN hound slut, fawn color, white on face and neck; answers to the name of "Fawn." The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving her at No. 296 Bleecker-st., or No. 15 7th-av.

FOUND—IN LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS' STORE, a Porte-monnaie, which will be restored on a description being given No. 305 Canal-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade. reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a trustworthy girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; can give the best reference as to honesty, capability, &c. Apply, all this week, at No. 155 Henry-st.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, NURSES, seamstresses, housemaids, &c., for City or country,—free to employers. Highly recommended girls, with from one to eight years' reference, worthy and competent, now in waiting. Families in want of good help would do well to make their selection at the first-class agency, No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., convenient to the railroad depôt.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has no objection to the country; has the best of City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 244 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or mind children; has a good disposition. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a neat tidy girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 110 West 28th-st., corner 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, lately from Boston, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; she understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation, as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; wages $8. City or country. Call at, or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &C., CHAMBERMAID, &C.—Wanted, situations by two girls—one as cook, washer and ironer; and the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and would be willing to assist in the washing. Good reference, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 347 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is a first-rate cook, and a first-rate laundress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good pastry cook; can give best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 Prince-st., between Macdougal and Sullivan sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable Protestant German girl; would not object to do chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, with good City references, as plain cook and to do general housework. Call for 2 days at No. 82 East 15th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do any other employment. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 146 3d-av., in the rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week; is a good cutter and fitter; is accustomed to make boys' clothing. Call or address at No. 192 East 33d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a neat, capable young woman, with two years' City reference from her present employer, a situation as general house servant; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and is a good washer and ironer; is very obliging and willing to please; is clean and neat about her work; no objections to the country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A situation by a smart, respectable girl to do general housework, or as good plain cook; is a quiet, deserving servant, not afraid of work; an excellent washer and ironer, and will hire for moderate wages, either in the City or country; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING young woman, with good City reference, wishes a situation to do housework in a private family; is a good cook and a good baker of bread, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; can enter her place immediately. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes washing and ironing; would like a few gentlemen's washing, or a situation in a family as washer and ironer; best City references. Can be seen at No. 199 Prince-st., between Macdougal and Sullivan sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has the very best of City reference; or would be willing to do general housework in a private family in the City or country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 272 West 28th-st., top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION to go out by the week or month, as seamstress, by a respectable person; has a machine of her own; would go with it or without; can cut and fit dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages; for City or country, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A FEW NICE, TIDY, HONEST, WELL-recommended girls,—and none other,—may secure situations in first-class families, as seamstresses, chambermaids and nurses, by applying at the office, No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, a position in a dry-goods, grocery, hardware, shipping, or commission house; is willing to accept any position, and to work on a small salary. Address Box No. 1,052 New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH TWO years reference, wishes a situation as coachman and plain vegetable gardener; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly, and is a splendid driver; is also a good vegetable gardener; is willing and obliging, has no objection to the country; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a trustworthy and steady young man; he understands all kinds of farmwork; is also a good coachman and plain gardener; willing to work and make himself useful; wages no object; can give the best of reference. Cell at No. 275 Bowery.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, SOBER, STEADY, well recommended, who thoroughly knows his business, wishes a place as waiter in a private family; is German; speaks English fluently. Address O. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who has lived in most respectable City families, to whom he will refer for his character. Call or address W. S. BALL, 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

ANY PERSON IN THE COUNTRY WISH-ing the services of one or two half-orphan American boys, until they are 19 or 21 years of age, can have them bound to them by addressing MARION HOYT, Greenpoint, L. I., giving name, residence and satisfactory reference.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SHIPping office—wages, $10 per week; two porters for stores; one stewardess for a steamboat. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, A German preferred, to take care of a small flower garden, with green and hot-house, and willing to make himself generally useful; wages, $25 per month. Address Box No. 1,005 Post-office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family, a woman who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; she must be strong and healthy, and give satisfactory references for sobriety, honesty and good conduct. Such a one, who wishes to obtain a permanent situation, may apply at No. 9 St. Mark's-place, Leroy-st.

A HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—WANTED, A young or middle-aged woman for general housework, and a little very particular cooking and baking, in a family of two persons, close to the City; one fully qualified, a Protestant, and content to be much alone, may find here a most desirable home and good wages. Apply at No. 77 Murray-st., up stairs.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a cash dry goods jobbing-house; none need apply except those having a large acquaintance with cash buyers. Address, with name, stating last or present situation, Box No. 747 Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store; one acquainted with the cash trade. Address "SALESMAN," Box No. 751 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted; such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 123d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal, JOHN ROSENBERG.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," NO. 596 BROADWAY—A reliable agency for schools and teachers. Employers of teachers may gain, without charge, explicit information of competent candidates for any department of instruction. First-class teachers are invited to call immediately. Schools for sale and to rent.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 20th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, OF MUCH EPPERIENCE in teaching and speaking English and German, would like to make an engagement in some school or seminary where her services would be useful and appreciated. Best references given. Address TEACHER, or call at No. 6 Abingdon-square.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A German lady, (recently from Europe,) who speaks German, French and English, desires a situation in a private family, to be with children, or to do housekeeping; salary no object; good references given. Address, stating particulars, Y. Z., No. 192 Stanton-st.

A TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A young man, as assistant in a boys' family boarding-school. Apply, personally, at the Summit Seminary. Summit is twenty miles from New-York, on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

WM. B. STOUGHTON,
Summit, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by a College graduate of much experience, who is fully competent to teach the higher English branches, with Latin and Greek; good testimonials furnished. Address A. M., Box No. 73 Post-office, Easthampton, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TUTOR.—A GERMAN DOCTOR OF PHILOSophy desires a situation as tutor in a private family, or as professor in a college; best of references given. Address E. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN 72D-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., a large house and 8 lots of ground, fruit, &c., pleasantly situated near westerly entrance of Central Park, and in the vicinity of the most improved part of the Park. Eighth-av. cars and Bloomingdale stages near. Rent low. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 613 8th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, CONsisting of six rooms, communicating upon drawing-room floor, and kitchen. Also a suit of three rooms, (all airy;) handsomely furnished and desirable apartments for genteel families, in the first-class dwelling No. 1,218 Broadway, between 31st and 32d-st. Apply of housekeeper, on the premises, or at No. 67 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear; possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,060, Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE, FURNISHED COMPLETE, to rent till April next to a good tenant at a low figure. Railroad five times a day; commutation, $50. Situation very healthy and house new. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1069 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 119 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, &c., &c.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 116 Fulton-st., the balance of the entire stock, comprising a large assortment of coats, pants, vests, for Summer and Winter wear, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, trimmings, together with a variety of gent's furnishing goods.
Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

MORTGAGE SALE.
Will be sold on the 23d day of August, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Lumber-yard corner of West 12th-st. and West-st., the entire contents of a lumber-yard, containing an assortment of lumber consisting of planks, boards, joists, posts, &c., fine clear stuff; whitewood, cherry, black walnut, and other choice lumber. Also, horses, wagons, harness, and one iron safe. JOHN A. L. TERHUNE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE BONDS at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$49,000 North Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1887 and 1886, $1,000 each.
$10,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1892; interest January and July; $1,000 each.
These Bonds are of numbers advertised in February last as missing by the Secretary of the Interior.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF A HANDSOME span of horses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. A span of handsome bay horses, fifteen hands high, seven years old, fast travelers, kind and gentle in harness, and excellent saddle horses. Also, coupé rockaway and road wagons and harness.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSE-WOOD BILLIARD-TABLE.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, one superior rosewood billiard-table, combination cushions, marble bed, with all modern improvements, cues, balls, markers, &c., by a celebrated City maker, and in use but a short time. By order. PETER COTANS, Mortgagee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of fine household furniture, for parlors, dining-room and chambers. Also one rosewood pianoforte, sewing-machine, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of second-hand household furniture, parlor suites, dining-room and chamber furniture, carpets, &c. For particulars see catalogues.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUAR-ter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC—INSTRUMENTAL.—"THE STAR Spangled Banner," with brilliant variations by the celebrated German composer, Augustus Cull, 40 cents. "Away with Melancholy," with brilliant variations, Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, 50 cents. "Comet Schottish," by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Vocal: "Drummer Boy of the Nationa lGrays," A. Cull, "Why Have My Loved Ones Gone," S. C. Foster. 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store. Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NIAGARA FALLS WATER-POWER—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—This immense water-power is now ready for immediate occupation, together with one hundred acres of land, embracing one-quarter of the village, on which to locate mills and manufactories.

The stipulations for price of power will be one-half that at Lowell, Mass., and the quantity is almost unlimited.

Should the demand warrant it, the American Fall can easily be stopped and its great volume discharged through the bank below its present site, for mill purposes, under a head and fall of 200 feet.

The title is perfect and the property unincumbered. For further information apply to N. W. Day or A. P. Floyd, Niagara Falls; Alexander Hay, No. 1,208 Vine-st., Philadelphia; Hon. F. A. Jenckes, Providence, R. I., D. Thaxter, Buffalo, or the owner,

HORACE H. DAY, No. 91 Liberty-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO NAUTICAL MEN.—THOSE OF EXPErience and of knowledge can have situations as watch officers or acting masters, after passing an examination before the Board, which will meet at 10 A. M. on FRIDAY, at E. & G. W. Blunt's, No. 179 Water-st.

Those having a knowledge of gunnery will be preferred.

E. NYE,
R. L. TAYLOR, } Commissioners.
GEO. W. BLUNT,

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS—ASTONishingly cheap, to close the concern. The subscriber will sell the balance of his stock of doors, sashes and blinds, at less than cost. Look at it before you purchase. N. B.—Those who ever think of building, now is the time.

N. P. KIMBALL, No. 78 Beekman-st.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EX-changed her parasol for a sun umbrella, in pew No. 4, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's farewell sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

WASHING WANTED.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, some families' and gentlemen's washing; understands all kinds of fluting and doing up fine things; gentlemen's shirts done up in the neatest manner. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., top floor, back room.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A STEAM FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE—Very low. Engine in good order. Apply at No. 191 Fulton-st., second floor, front room.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, stock and fixtures of store and saloon, No. 842 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre; the lease has five years to run from the 1st of May last. For full particulars apply at the office of E. PERSON, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A PARTNER, BUSINESS MAN OR physician—the latter preferred—to take an equal interest with the advertiser, who is in possession of a fortune-promising medical patent. Address Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 139 ACRES, 100 under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 155 West 21st-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CLERMONT-AV., near De Kalb. One or two gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family. Address P. Q., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A LARGE FURnished first story front room (parlor) to let, suitable for one gentleman, at $14, or two at $18, a month. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Reference exchanged. If required, breakfast may be given.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate. Houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 2d and 3d avs. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house first class. Dinner at 6.

ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD—ON THE second and third floors of No. 52 East 18th-st. They have ample closet room and every convenience for a family or gentlemen. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the depôt; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 385 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and ground is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SE-cured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO LARGE ROOMS TO be had, with first-class board, at the Greenburgh House, Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 17th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., will be kept open until October; two or three family suites of rooms will be vacated this week, and may be secured at reasonable rates for the balance of the season, if applied for immediately. Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., for the Latourette House dock, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20 and 5:20 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE—SITUATED ON Staten Island, Simonson-av., a short distance from Vanderbilt Landing; location unsurpassed for health, beauty of scenery, &c.; fine grounds, boating and fishing. Boats hourly from Pier No. 2, N. R., and Whitehall. Terms from $5 to $11 as rooms selected. Only 30 minutes' sail.

THE MARINE PAVILION, ROCKAWAY.—The ANNUAL BALL will take place at the above hotel, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17. Music by Schnider's Quadrille Band, assisted by New-York artists. Dancing to commence at 8½ o'clock.

ROCKAWAY, Aug. 12, 1861.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED NEAR the City of New-York, with good buildings and highly cultivated grounds or farms, for improved real estate of the first-class and in the best location in the City. Inquire at the office in the basement of house No. 143 Madison-av.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in a central part of the City, above 20th st.; will purchase house and furniture, or either, at a low figure: house must be small and modern built, and if furnished, the furniture must be in perfect order. Address V. A. N., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A good location, not above 36th-st., where the owner would board the rent, and permit a small number of first-class boarders; unexceptionable references given. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A small, genteel family, where part of the rent will be taken in board. Best of care taken of the premises, and a pleasant home given. Good references. Address A. B. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OF A medium size, pleasantly located, for a family of three persons. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, stating location and price.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT OF 38 ACRES AT PATERSON, N. J.—Elegant gothic stone house, all kinds of out-buildings and small and large fruits, for sale or to be exchanged for a larger farm or City property. Price $12,000, free of mortgage. S. COCKCROFT, 8 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 1. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 2[illegible] Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. [illegible] South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—one to three boxes being sufficient to effect a *complete cure of the most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. thirty years in the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 134 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH PREVENTIVE.—An entirely new invention, and the greatest of the age (for married people.) Those who have used them are never without them. The only safe and infallible preventive against pregnancy and disease. Price, $5 per dozen. Mailed free on receipt of the price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence. Impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest Periodical Remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. Ward can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first sexual surgeon living, continues the cure of diseases and debility at No. 688 Broadway. His new Book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

TO THE LADIES—DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., has made the important discovery of the only infallible and safe remedy for monthly obstructions. Packages of his Great Benefactor, $3, sent to any address. Board at his residence, if required.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE ADVERTISER, A RESIDENT OF ILLI-nois, has 1,400 acres choice timber lands, in Southern Illinois, that he will exchange for dry goods. For information, parties may call on DIBBLEE, WORK & MOORE, No. 97 Chambers-st.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address F. D., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York. [illegible] Letters of Credit for travelers, [illegible] in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities [illegible] Credits, for use in Europe [illegible].

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. [illegible] of London, as agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby [illegible] they will receive money on account of [illegible] which they will issue, free of charge, letters [illegible] circular notes of $50 and upwards, similar to [illegible] extensive use on the Continent of Europe [illegible] payable at all the principal cities and [illegible] United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York. [illegible] at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., [illegible] San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. This Bank has received on deposit, since Jan. 1, 1860, $501,[illegible] 33. C. C. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time they will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 272 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor Aug. 1, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange said Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver their Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, [illegible] in that behalf.

[illegible] Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt all interest Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the first of January next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the date of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 12th and 14th Articles of an Agreement bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of [illegible] Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Aug. 15, 1861, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, at the office.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK [illegible] COMPANY, [illegible] Aug. [illegible], 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF [illegible] PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, and is payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement:

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made, in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

WANTED—FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT some good propellers, of 250 to 400 tons, copper-fastened, low-pressure engines, drawing from 6 to 9 feet of water, and ready for immediate service.

Also, some schooners, of 6 to 8 feet draft of water, copper-fastened, of about 200 tons measurement, fast sailers.

Also, some steam tug-boats, suitable for sea service, of 120 to 350 tons register, machinery and hulls to be in good condition.

Proposals from owners, in writing, addressed to NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, No. 54 Exchange-place, naming lowest price, will receive attention.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

THE CREDITORS OF VOLNEY ELLIOTT are hereby notified to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of September, as a dividend will then be made of all funds in their hands.

BEATTY & MITCHELL, Assignees of VOLNEY ELLIOTT, No. 231 Washington-st.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the end of August.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch, at	4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at	5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return	$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BEFORE HON. D. P. INGRAHAM.—IN THE MATTER OF THE ATTACHMENT OF THE PROPELLER STILLMAN WITT, her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Notice is hereby given that a warrant has been issued by Hon. D. P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the steam propeller vessel, called the *Stillman Witt*, belonging to the port of New-York, and that all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of 1st Article 8th title of the 8th chapter of the 3d part of the revised statutes, and the amendments thereto, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to said Judge, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, New-York, within one month from the first publication of such notice, or that their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited; and that the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said one month.—Dated Aug. 16, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

au17-law1m

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR., Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

je8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 18, 1861.

CATHARINE MARSHALL, Administratrix.

ja19-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catherine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 25, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL, Administrator.

n17-law6mS*

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. [illegible].
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17.

The United States Mail STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST.

The completely armed United States Mail steamship MARION, Capt. J. D. PHILLIPS, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana, touching at Key West to land mails and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M.

JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers, under the name and style of BENJAMIN & PRICE, is hereby dissolved, the undersigned, VIRGIL PRICE, retiring therefrom, and leaving his interest therein to the subscriber, NATHAN O. BENJAMIN. And the said Nathan O. Benjamin is alone authorized to close the business of said firm, or to sign in liquidation thereof.

N. O. BENJAMIN.
VIRGIL PRICE.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.

The subscriber will continue to carry on the business of manufacturing swords, military goods and regalias, at the old stand, No. 424 Broadway, New-York.

AUG. 14, 1861. N. O. BENJAMIN.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On plating or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The manager is [illegible] announce to his patrons the engagement of the most

WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY,
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY,
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY

Ever offered to the people of New-York, a

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

The only animal of the kind ever brought to America—an animal that is worshiped by the Egyptians, and never allowed by the Government to leave the country except as a special favor. The same creature described in history as the

MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL

of all the animal creation. They have never been [illegible] out of Egypt except at the Zoological Gardens in London, the Garden of Plants in Paris, and the one now exhibited to the citizens of this Metropolis; and in each of these cases by the special favor of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt. He will be seen at all hours, every day and evening, attended by his watchful

ARAB KEEPER, SALAAMA,

who exhibits the care and watchfulness of a fond parent for his pet charge.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

The Lecture-room Entertainments consist of PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE,

By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.

Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST.

Miss MATILDA E. TOEDT,

The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE.

THE TOODLES.

Timothy Toodles [illegible] Mr. FLORENCE.

WORKING THE ORACLE.

Fred [illegible] (assuming 6 characters) [illegible] Mr. Florence.
Polly Sparkall (assuming 6 other characters) [illegible] Mrs. Florence.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.

GEORGE CHRISTY and his Incomparable Troupe APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT [illegible]. Reengagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS. BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST. Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT. FARE TWENTY CENTS.

The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. [illegible] CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at [illegible] A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and [illegible] Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M., [illegible] Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Rossville, 4; Union, 4:[illegible].

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. COLLINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, [illegible]
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8¾ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, [illegible]
Monday, Aug. 12, 6¾ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, [illegible]
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, [illegible]
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, [illegible]
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, [illegible]
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, [illegible]
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, [illegible]
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, [illegible]
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, [illegible]
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, [illegible]
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, [illegible]

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. [illegible], will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, [illegible]
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, [illegible]
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, [illegible]
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, [illegible]
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, [illegible]
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets by the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and [illegible] P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers for Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 Cents; Excursion Tickets, 75 Cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock; Yonkers, 5:30.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. Pier on SUNDAY, Aug. 18, at 9 o'clock A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. Returning, leave Keyport at 3½ P. M. The KEYPORT will run punctually to her advertised time, and make her regular landings.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M.; James-slip, E. R., at 8¼; Delancy-st. 8½; 11th-st. 9; 28th-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle [illegible] making all the landings.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED.—A CLOSED ONE-HORSE CARriage, with seats for four persons—not too much used—at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 2,179 New-York Post-office.

HORSE PASTURE.—A FEW HORSES WILL be taken on pasturage. Apply at No. 51 Broad-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY GOODS.

3,000 Double Haversacks.
3,000 Government Patent Canteens.
5,000 Water-proof Blankets. And other articles for sale by F. C. WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—PARR'S CELebrated Patent Army Chest when opened forms a table and contains camp stools and all the culinary arrangements, with an apparatus for cooking for a mess of four: weight, 40 pounds. Recommended to the Army by President Lincoln, Ex-President Millard Fillmore, M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army; Jos. K. F. Mansfield, Brigadier-General Commanding. For sale and on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & CO.'S. Price, $[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17, Burling-slip, New-York.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

[illegible] the Rebel Forces Sent to Virginia—Jealousy Between the Regulars and Wilson's Zouaves—A Strange Order from Col. Brown—Efficiency of the Blockade, &c.

[illegible] Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

But for the occurrence of two things I would not write to you this day, perhaps not this month, as the weary old state of inactivity grows so tiresome that it makes me uncomfortable in vainly trying to discover some new circumstance connected with it. But another regiment has left Pensacola for Virginia, and Col. Harvey Brown's orders have leaked out. With these two facts to begin a letter, I address myself to work.

One of the Mississippi regiments, two of which were encamped in the pine woods, has struck tents and left. I think it is Col. Phillips', and that its destination is Richmond. It was attached to the brigade of Col. Chalmers, an officer who thought suffocating [illegible] in a tree-covered forest preferable to good breezes [illegible]. I hear, and have heard often, that the brigade thus lessened is one of the most efficient in the Confederate Army. There were attached to it three efficient batteries of artillery—one commanded by Capt. Lovell, another by Capt. Todd, and a third by Capt. Case. Whether any of the latter accompany their Mississippi comrades, I know not. Indeed, the jottings of news I get, and the manner in which I get it from shore, warn me not to be too explicit or too confident. The *morale* of the Mississippi soldiers in Bragg's command, however, is conceded to be superior to that of the men hailing from any other State, and the discrimination which has induced Beauregard to order the regiment above named to the East shows that there is one Army on this continent in which worth is appreciated. The woods in which the Mississippians are camped look very cool from Rosas, but when it is known that an immense amount of disease exists in them, their attractiveness must be admitted to be qualified. But the soldiers now living there have a little more room.

One of the most tempting inducements which go to make an American hate standing armies and love volunteers, is the hollow appreciation of professionalism always noticeable among the former. The [illegible] his country as an enemy; the [illegible]. This fact is ruining us here. [illegible] a good shot or put up a strong embankment, [illegible] eye of the practiced military [illegible] encouragingly upon it, that his heart half softens to the foe possessing such ability, and he would have very little trouble in convincing himself that said foe was a noble chap. But our volunteers see those men in arms opposed to us, only in the light of persons trying to break up a magnificent nation, and, save while burying the dead, can bear no truce with them. Here is a key-note to what is becoming a serious difficulty on Rosas Island. Our regulars here are military machines. They have no more feeling than sticks or stones. They will fight to the bitter death, loyally and well, but their hearts do not burn with passionate sympathy for the cause of our fatherland,—or if they do, professionalism keeps down the feeling, and puts the trade above it. Hence a most unhappy antagonism exists between Wilson's Zouaves and the regular garrison of Fort Pickens. To what it may lead, or where it will end, it would be hard to say, but a newspaper correspondent could not do his duty without chronicling it, as one of those stubborn facts, which lie in our onward path like barricades. Now, I know the stuff of which Wilson's Zouaves are composed. They are rough, impulsive, and not very good men, but they are brave and true to the Union. They are generally in a ferment in camp, and not a day goes by without a row. Their subordination was neglected; their discipline—but they know no discipline. Admitting all this, I must not be accused of ignorance of their character, if I say that they are less to blame than the mechanical regular for the annoyances now interfering with the progress of affairs here. Rebels build batteries all around us, send impertinent messages to our commander, and make funny images of the Zouaves. The latter grow indignant, and want to be led on to the fight, while the regulars, calm and placid as the fitless sea, go on post, and even join the laugh at the uncouth attributes of the volunteer, because it half compliments their own efficiency. This thing has been growing serious for a long time, and the Zouaves now demand *fighting or removal.* They say they enlisted to fight for the Union, and not to patrol a "ten by four" for years; and justly accuse the Government of carelessness in letting the enemy flaunt his very banner in our faces. This naturally brings me to the orders of Harvey Brown. They are now no secret. Everybody may learn them. They imperatively command *no hostile movement whatever to be made by the Union troops, except in reply to an attack from the Confederates.* Where is the use in taking up your space with naming the liberties which these instructions give Bragg? He may, if he be able, build a fifty-feet wall around us, line it with cannon, and put a submarine battery down in the bay to blow us up, and we must not "budge" if he fires not a gun. Think of Sumter, and then recite this order in your mind.

One or two courts-martial have been held on members of the Zouave Corps, and one lately sat in this fort on regulars. The nature of the charges against the men I am not at liberty to divulge, but they had no bearing of importance in any way. There is a rumor that two of our officers here are not more loyal than they ought to be. That secessionism finds advocates in our midst, a good ear only is necessary to prove; and that some people are not afraid of their lives to use disloyal language is true. But there is not a dangerous man in the garrison—this I know to be true. Probably the most treasonable sentiments I have heard proceeded from that "professionalism" spoken of.

One of the first things done by the Sappers and Miners who were sent here from West Point, you may remember, was the laying out and completion of a fine road from the fort to a somewhat distant point on the island, with which it was necessary that we should have instant and uninterrupted communication, for several reasons which it is not at all necessary to detail. That road is now of the greatest use to us, as are several other improvements inaugurated by the Sappers. In many other respects our position has been much improved, and, indeed, our best engineers believe that Pickens could not be made more secure than it is. If we are here merely to do all the defensive work that can be done, we are worth our "keep."

I take pleasure in bearing witness to the complete efficiency of the blockade, in this quarter of the world. I really think an oyster-boat could not gain accession to Pensacola or Mobile at present, and I can safely announce that Charleston will soon be "ship-locked." The United States steam-frigate *Colorado* has taken the place of the *Niagara*, as flag-ship of this division of the blockade, but there are a great many people who lean to the idea that Capt. McKean's vigorous, no-hesitating characteristics would be more serviceable than the rather "conservative" tolerance of Mervin. Both these officers have done great service here, and wherever the trail of their ships is seen, neither privateer or smuggler can be found. But when speaking of successful cruising, let me put in a prominent place the name of a Boston gun-boat—a purchased one, too,—the little steamer *South Carolina*. The rebels call her "the Flying Dutchman," because she always "puts the heart acrass in 'em," as a Hibernian prisoner recently expressed it. She has taken over twenty prizes, and if the Courts do their share, the gallant officer who commands, and the fine crew that man her, will have $500 apiece prize money when half a year's service is done. Do not ask why such light draft vessels of the regular service as the *Wyandotte*, *Mohawk*, *Water Witch* and *Crusader* do not give such good accounts of themselves as the *South Carolina*, for I cannot tell you. They blockade, run to Havana, Key West, and elsewhere, and seldom catch a suspicious craft. If the irregular vessels continue to rival the regulars as they are now doing, a time may come when people will require some strong proofs that there is any great use in keeping too many standing men-of-war. The crews and officers of nearly all the vessels touching here have been summoned to renew their oaths of allegiance. It is a pleasant duty to say, that the manner in which they met the request was more nearly unanimous than any person acquainted with the materials of which our Navy *personnel* is composed, could expect. A few "black sheep" [illegible] are marked, and will soon be "[illegible]." It is now six months since I said a [illegible] for the [illegible] of the marines. Let me back it up by the [illegible] that there has not been found one disloyal member of the corps in that division of the blockade [illegible] which cruises here.

We have cheering news from Key West. Secession is dead and buried there. The people seem to understand that we are fighting for National existence—that the struggle is a life and death one with us—and they take the right side. As I was one of the first to propagate the calumny that these persons were suspicious, it is only right that I should now acknowledge the mistake and make the amends.

F. A. C.

DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

THE JEFF. DAVIS AT PORTO RICO.

The following is an extract from the St. Thomas Market Report of G. A. Phillips, Niles & Co., of July 30:

We have been somewhat startled by the news of martial law having been proclaimed at Venezuela, also by the arrival of the privateer *Jefferson Davis*, [illegible] guns, in San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 26th inst., for provisions and water; likewise the overhauling of American vessels by the privateer *Echo*, about 200 miles to the northwest; and a privateer schooner, in lat. [illegible], long. 60° 20′, cruizing; also privateer steamer *Sumter*, in Curaçoa.

PRIVATEERS OFF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 16.

The whale bark *Jere Swift*, at New-Bedford, last from Pernambuco July 17, reports that the British brig *Alliance* saw three privateer steamers in latitude 7° 47′ north, longitude 22° 48′ west.

The British mail steamer *Tyne* also reported seeing a privateer steamer between Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco. No particular description of the privateers is given.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE PIRATES?

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 15.

This question is now seriously discussed in the Cabinet, without any definite answer being arrived at. It is supposed that, in the next four weeks, our newly sent out fleet will have captured at least four hundred Southern sailors, who, according to the doctrine enunciated by the Executive, must be regarded as pirates, and executed as such. But you are aware that the subject is full of difficulty. At the time Gen. McClellan took so many prisoners with Col. Pegram, I wrote you that the War Department had sent him orders to release them all. This order, of course, he obeyed. I stated at the same time, that the Administration had decided *not to hang any of the sailors taken on board of Southern privateers.* This was true at the time. The decision was made, not from any feeling of clemency towards the captured sailors, but from motives of policy. No instance of hanging has yet taken place on either side; and the Administration felt unwilling to begin a course of policy which might be followed on the other side.

The result of the inauguration of such a policy would be the indiscriminate murder of hundreds of prisoners in the hands of the rebels, including many valuable citizens, and the enactment of scenes of horror unequaled by those of the French Revolution. The Administration, therefore, decided, as I have said, not to hang any of the pirates. But within a day or two the question has been again raised in the Cabinet. At least one member of that body is in favor, as he expresses it, of "discarding all squeamish nonsense, and of hanging every rebel found in arms against the Government, whether taken on the sea or land." This is undoubtedly the course that ought to be taken, if the Government regards this matter as simply an "insurrection." *This is the view taken of it by President Lincoln; and he, too, although he deplores the necessity of such dreadful measures, is in favor of such a course as will show to the world that we are in earnest in this matter, and that traitors found in arms against the Government must expect and receive a traitor's doom.* But the Secretary of State is in favor of a milder, and, as he thinks, of a wiser course of policy. He admits that, by the strict rules of law, the Southern privateersmen are pirates, and to hang them might be justifiable; but, he says, *necessity* has led us to disregard former constitutional provisions since the commencement of this strife. In this instance, the same *necessity* would seem to dictate a relaxation of the strict rule of law. If we hang these men, the rebels will hang Mr. Ely, Col. Corcoran and Col. Wilcox; and then we, in retaliation, will hang Mr. Faulkner and the prisoners at Fort Lafayette. Thus there will be no end to horrors. *To avoid this, Mr. Seward favors a more lenient course than he would recommend under ordinary circumstances.* His opinion has great weight with the President, but the matter is by no means yet decided. The other members of the Cabinet are divided in sentiment on the subject. Mr. Welles sides with Mr. Seward, and the Secretary of War holds about the same views, only he objects to any further release of prisoners, as in the case of Col. Pegram's men. *Mr. Bates and Mr. Blair both go for extreme measures, regardless of consequences; and Mr. Smith also entertains the same views.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

A BRITISH VESSEL DESTROYED BY SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.

From the New-York Tribune.

Gatesville, N. C., Sunday, Aug. 4.

I will now relate the substance of a statement made to me as I was about leaving Weldon by a sailor named Henry Ross, of Liverpool, England. He accosted me with the inquiry if I was not a British subject, saying that he had an important matter to communicate to some trusty person who could lay it before a British Consul. Having satisfied him of my ability to do so, he went on to say that he was impressed, on the 25th of July, by Capt. Lewis, of the pirate *Speed*, mounting a 32-pounder and two smaller guns, and with a crew of twenty-three men, well armed. He was to serve as gunner. On the afternoon of July 31, being off the coast near Nag's Head, the captain observed a vessel, and giving chase, soon overhauled her, and fired a shot across her bow, upon which she immediately ran up the British flag, her men crowding the decks, apparently in great surprise. The captain of the *Speed*, who was intoxicated, burst out into a torrent of frightful oaths, and swore that hoisting that flag was only a "Yankee trick;" that he knew she was a Boston ship, and he was not to be fooled by that dodge any more. He ordered Ross to load the gun with grape, and "send the d—d Yankees to hell"—which Ross refused to do, declaring that he would not fire upon his country's flag. At this the Captain became violently enraged, and drawing a revolver discharged it at him, one shot taking effect and wounding him, but not seriously. He was then ironed and taken below. The gun, loaded heavily with grape-shot, *was fired upon the ship with murderous effect, killing, as it seems, the Captain and four of his crew.* Upon boarding, which was done after a bloody resistance, Capt. Lewis discovered he had made an irretrievable mistake, and that his prize was really a British vessel, with a cargo of coffee. After a hasty consultation, it was resolved to carry the thing through with a high hand, and destroy all proofs of the transaction by dispatching the remainder of the crew. *The ship was then relieved of her cargo and burned.* Mr. Ross, who, it appears, was to be shot next morning, was released that night by one Henry Sullivan, of New-York, (who was also impressed at the same time with him,) and made his escape. This story was related to me in a very earnest and sincere manner by Mr. Ross, who seems quite intelligent; and in no particular was his account of this shocking transaction contradicted. I examined him as rigidly and cautiously as I would a witness in Court in a case of the greatest importance. I have no reason to question its truth, for it only corroborates what I had before heard. Ross is on his way North, and will doubtless soon lay the matter before the proper authorities.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 16.

The British steamer *Eastern State*, from Yarmouth, N. S., which arrived this morning, brought 4 hogsheads and 92 barrels of Spirits of Turpentine and 31 bales North Carolina Cotton, which is presumed to have escaped the blockade, and was taken to Yarmouth, N. S. It is said the owner of the Turpentine will clear $17,000 profit.

PRESENTMENT OF SECESSION JOURNALS BY THE GRAND JURY.

The following presentment was yesterday made to the United States Circuit Court, by the Grand Jury, now in session in this City:

To the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York:

The Grand Inquest of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, beg leave to present the following facts to the Court, and ask its advice thereon:

There are certain newspapers within this district which are in the frequent practice of encouraging the rebels now in arms against the National Government by expressing sympathy and agreement with them, the duty of acceding to their demands, and dissatisfaction with the employment of force to overcome them. These papers are the New-York daily and weekly *Journal of Commerce*, the daily and weekly *News*, the daily and weekly *Day Book*, the *Freeman's Journal*, all published in the City of New-York, and the daily and weekly *Eagle*, published in the City of Brooklyn. The first named of these has just published a list of newspapers in the Free States opposed to what it calls "*the present unholy war*"—a war in defence of our country and its institutions, and our most sacred rights, and carried on solely for the restoration of the authority of the Government.

The Grand Jury are aware that free governments allow liberty of speech and of the Press to their utmost limit, but there is nevertheless a limit. If a person in a fortress or an army were to preach to the soldiers submission to the enemy, he would be treated as an enemy. Would he be [illegible] in the midst of the [illegible] treason and rebellion, tells the [illegible] that they are right, encourages them to persevere in resistance, and condemns the effort of loyal citizens to overcome and punish them, as an 'unholy war.' If the utterance of such language in the streets or through the Press is not a crime, then there is a great defect in our laws, or they were not made for such an emergency.

The conduct of these disloyal presses is of course condemned and abhorred by all loyal men; but the Grand Jury will be glad to learn from the Court that it is also subject to indictment and condign punishment.

All of which is respectfully presented.

New-York, Aug. 16, 1861.
CHARLES GOULD, Foreman.
Signed by all the Grand Jurors.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS' CONFERENCE.

The United States Marshals now in the City held another meeting in the United States District Court-room yesterday morning. They discussed the various methods adopted for obtaining clearances, manifests and other papers, and the different grounds for suspecting vessels and the proper steps for making seizure. Mr. Murray communicated much valuable information concerning the operation of the slave-traders in this City. The Marshals visited the slave prisoners at the Tombs, and left the City last evening for their respective homes.

BRIG.-GEN. SWEENEY.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received from Gen. Fremont announcing that in the battle at Wilson's Creek, Gen. Sweeney received a flesh wound in the leg, but was able to ride back on his horse to Springfield. Gen. Sweeney's friends in New-York will be glad to learn that his injuries are so slight.

LIEUT. DEMPSEY.

It has been repeatedly stated that Lieut. J. W. Dempsey, of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, was killed at the battle of Bull Run. This, however, proves not to have been the case. He was badly wounded in the forehead by a fragment of bomb, and was subsequently taken prisoner, and is now in Richmond, rapidly recovering. These facts we gather from a letter written by him to his wife in this City.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

The companies already mustered in are encamped on Staten Island, and are provided with rations. The head-quarters of Col. LeGendre are at the City Hall. Companies are expected from Newark, Rondout, Kingston and other places, which will complete this regiment.

THE MECHANICS' RIFLES.

Three companies of this regiment have been mustered in. In a day or two they will proceed to Riker's Island and be quartered there. Arms and equipments will be immediately delivered to the men as soon as mustered into the service of the United States.

THE THIRD REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

A few more men are wanted to join this regiment, already at Washington. Capt. Chadwick leaves this evening for the seat of war, and is willing to take on a few men who wish to join this regiment. Headquarters, No. 600 Broadway. All persons who wish to send letters to members of this regiment can do so by sending them to Capt. Chadwick before 2 o'clock P. M.

THE IRA HARRIS CAVALRY.

This regiment, encamped at Camp Hernden, Staten Island, mustered in another company yesterday. Col. DeForrest is determined to make this a crack regiment, and is using every endeavor, as also is his staff officers, to forward to the Government a regiment worthy of the Empire State. The pay of privates in this regiment is $14 per month, and the Government bounty of $100. Only 100 men wanted to fill up this regiment. Recruiting office No. 564 Broadway.

Navigation of the Canals.

Syracuse, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 16.

The mud lock on the Oswego Canal is repaired and navigation was resumed last night.

Navigation on the Erie Canal is uninterrupted.

Fire in Fulton, N. Y.

Fulton, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 16.

The flouring mill of A. L. Van Wagoner was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $12,000; insured for $9,500.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Hon. John Woodruff, of Connecticut; Capt. Eddy, U. S. A.; Col. Wm. Shaw, of Kingston; J. A. Jamieson, of St. Louis; H. Shaw, of Kentucky; A. H. Bartolph, of New-Jerson; M. W. Galt, of Washington; L. H. de Alva, of Havana; A. M. McDonald, of Canada, and Josiah Howard, of Adams, Mass., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Meigs, from Washington; Hon. D. M. Ashley, of Toledo, Ohio; Geo. Grovenor, of Chicago; and P. E. Patterson, of the U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Charles H. Sherill, of Albany; Major Myer, of the U. S. Army; Prof. A. V. White, of the Michigan University, and lady; Judge Mullen, of Watertown; and Dr. Carpenter, of California, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Russell Sage, of Troy; R. R. Tyres, of China; J. W. French, of West Point; S. W. Call, of Philadelphia; Capt. R. Saxton, of the U. S. Army; C. F. Mitchell and J. G. Inbush, of Milwaukee; R. Thibodo and Dr. Thibodo, of Canada, and T. Dean, S. G. Hale, A. H. Kugher and P. Ray, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Peter Harvey, of Boston; Samuel Davies, of Worcerter; Mrs. Mozier, wife of the sculptor at Rome, and W. T. Donnelly, of New-Orleans, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. Howard Townsend, B. Martin, Miss Martin and W. Sargent, of the U. S. Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 16, 1861.

1,000	U. S. 6s, '62	95	2,000	G. & Chi. 1st M.	97½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg'd	88	2,000	Gal.&Ch. 2d M.Bs	96
21,000	do	87⅞	10	Shoe & L'r Bank	82
32,000	U. S. 6s, '81, coup	89	58	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	84
9,000	U. S. 5s, '74, coup.	81	55	Penn. Cl. Co., ex d.	76½
9,400	Treas. 6 p. c. 2 yr.	97	10	Pac. Ml. St'p Co	78
500	do	97⅛	125	do	77½
66,000	do	97¼	500	Erie R. As. Scrip	75
1,000	Ill. Coup Bds.,'77	82	500	do	78
75,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	44	10	N. Y. C. Rd..ex div	74
5,000	do.....s10	43⅞	200	do.....s60	73
5,000	do.....s10	43¾	150	do.....opg	73¾
20,000	do	43⅞	50	do.....p&c	73⅞
2,000	Va. State 6s...s3	55¾	100	do.....p&c	73¾
8,000	do.....c	56	25	Hud. Riv. Rd	33½
2,000	do.....s60	53	100	Reading Rd	36½
3,000	do.....s15	54¾	100	M. S. & N. I. Rd.b30	13½
2,000	do.....s10	54¾	100	do	13¼
6,000	do.....s3	55	50	Ill. C. Rd. Scrip..s5	63⅞
8,000	S. C. State 6s..s3	66	7	Clev. Col. & C. Rd.	94¼
1,000	B.C. Water Loan	99⅞	100	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	65½
5,000	do	100	1600	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	29½
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	43½	35	do	29⅞
9,000	do	43⅜	100	do	29⅝
6,000	do.....b3	43½	100	do.....s60	29¼
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	64	400	do.....s10	29½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	200	do.....b10	29⅝
2,000	Hud. R.R. 1st M.	102¾	350	Ch. & Rk. Is. R. R.	39¼
2,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	97½	100	do.....s60	39
1,000	C.B.&Q.R.8 p.c.B	92¼	100	do.....b30	39¼
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	39			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86	10	Erie Railway Pref'd	49¼
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88¾	50	Hud. Riv. R.	33½
1,000	Trea. 6℔c. 2 Year	98	50	do	33¼
17,350	do	97¾	200	Reading Railroad	36
9,000	N. C. State 6s	66½	50	Mich. Cent. R.	41¾
6,000	do.....s3	66¼	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13
5,000	Cal. State 7s	76	100	M. S. & N.I.G.S.s60	28
1,000	do	76¼	50	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	63¾
10,000	Virginia St. 6s	55½	100	do.....s60	63¼
13,000	Missouri St. 6s	43¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R...s60	64
4,000	Mo. 6s, Is. to H. & St. J. R.	47½	200	do	65¼
1,000	E. R. Ass. scrip	80	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	29
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	90	100	do.....s30	29
5,000	Clev. & Tol. s.f.b.	73	150	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	39
1000	N.Y.C.R. Ex.D. s60	72½	100	do.....s60	38¾
150	do.....p. & c.	73½	10	do	38⅞
350	do.....opg	73½	50	do.....b30	39¼
50	Erie Railway	26	17	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	59

Friday, Aug. 16—P. M.

The negotiation for *one hundred and fifty million dollars* concluded yesterday between the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and the Secretary of the Treasury, caused an immediate advance of 1@1½ ℔ cent. in the present Treasury paper and Funded Stock of the United States. The former has been sold as high as 98½ ℔ cent for the two-year 6 ℔ cent. issue, as against 96¾@97½ yesterday, and 96@96½ on Wednesday. The Board prices this afternoon are 98@97½, but as these involve a commission, they are ½@¼ ℔ cent. below the transactions made at the counters of the domestic Exchange firms on the street. The Funded 6 ℔ cent. Stock of the Government sold at 89@88½ ℔ cent. for the Coupon Bonds, and 88@87½ ℔ cent. for the registered Certificates. The Coupon fives of 1874 rose to 81 ℔ cent. The market closed firm for Treasury Notes, after very heavy private sales through the day, including a large parcel, sold for the State of Indiana, received in reimbursement of the Army disbursements of that State. The State and Railway Share lists were not so firm as yesterday afternoon. The speculators against the market offered their sellers' options with more than their usual freedom of late, calculating, as we understand their views, upon bad news by the next arrival from Europe for the National cause, in response to the accounts of the Manassas battle. These accounts were received by the English public, generally, on Monday, Aug. 5, and sympathisers with the Southern rebellion, in this City, affect to believe that the English Cabinet will at once intimate a recognition of the Confederacy. So far as the cash sales of Stocks today are concerned, the decline on this sort of influence, is ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. but on 30@60 day options, a difference of full 1 ℔ cent. is made on the Railways, and 2@3 ℔ cent. on some of the Southern State Stocks; the latter being extremely scarce for delivery. The apprehensions expressed by one of our cotemporaries that Northern holders are to be cut out of their principal, as well as interest, altogether, by a general act of confiscation and repudiation said to be pending in the Confederate Congress, are probably premature. The point is one to be determined separately by the Legislatures of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, &c., and it is questionable whether either would allow the Confederate power to interfere with their own sense of public faith, except, perhaps, to the extent of a recommendation against the payment of interest to Northern holders pending the Civil War. The Western Railways, as well as New-York Central shares, were offered down on sellers' option this afternoon, causing the cash price to close comparatively weaker than in the morning and lower than yesterday, viz.:

Central.........exd.	73¾	Toledo	29
Erie	26	Michigan Central	41¼
Missouris	43¾	Michigan Guaranteed	29
Tennessees	44	Panama	107
Galena	65	Pacific	77½
Rock Island	39	Illinois Central	63¾
Treasury Notes	97¾	Hudson	33

The Bank Shares improved 2@3 ℔ cent. on the result of the negotiation of yesterday with the Government. The just and reasonable impression is that this movement will enable the Banks to employ their means to greatly increased advantage through the present season of civil war and dull trade. The rate of interest allowed by the Government is about 2½ ℔ cent. above the present currency of ordinary demand loans, and 1 ℔ cent. over the current discount upon first-class mercantile paper at 60 days. Indeed, there has never been in this country so sound a security placed at so remunerative a rate to the lender, and now that the negotiation is completed nearly every Bank in the City, large and small in capital, regard the advantage in the same light.

Manhattan	115	American Exchange	75
Union	88	Metropolitan	82
City	108	Citizens'	80
Phenix	82	Shoe and Leather	82
Butchers' & Drovers'	100	Corn Exchange	75
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Continental	66½
State of New-York	75	Commonwealth	65
Commerce	76	Atlantic	50
Mercantile	100	Importers' & Traders'	78

The Railway Mortgages are generally firm in the bidding prices, but with little actual business:

N. Y. Central sixes	92¼	Mich. S. 7 ℔c. seconds	60¼
N. Y. Cent. sevens,'64	100	N. Indiana firsts	75
N. Y. Cent. sevens,'76	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔c.	73
N.Y. Cent. sevens convertible,'76	100	Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ cent. '75	89
Erie firsts,'68	103	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔c.	50
Erie seconds,'59	100	T.H. & A. sec'ds 8 ℔c.'70	10
Erie seconds, ex.'64	100½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	10
Erie thirds,'83	85	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie fifths,'88	63	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38½
Hudson Riv. firsts,'69	102½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14
Hud. Riv. sec., s. f. '85	96	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hud. Riv. thirds,'75	79	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	97½	N. J. Cen. seconds	102
Harlem seconds,'64	90	Gal. & Chic. firsts	97½
Harlem thirds,'68	70	Gal. & Chic. seconds	96
M. Cen. 8 ℔c., old	95	Chic. & R. Island firsts	94
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔c '82	96¼	Lake E. & Wabash firsts	61
Mich. S. 7 ℔c. firsts	75	C. B. & Q. 8 ℔c.	92
		South Carolina 6s	58

The feeling to-day among Bank officers in regard to the heavy negotiation of *one hundred and fifty million* with the Secretary of the Treasury, is more decided and unanimous than at the adoption of the arrangement. A provision was made in the original plan for the admission into the Association of Bankers of the Trust and Insurance Companies and Private Banking Houses, and also for a general National subscription at par, for the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan. We learn to-day that the former will not be admitted unless as a special favor through such of the Banks as are disposed to divide their own proportion of the $30,000,000 assigned to New-York, while individual applicants for the Loan at par will need to apply *at once* to prevent the foreclosure of the whole sum, for account of the Associated Banks themselves. In other words, the subscription remains open to the public at par only so long as the Associated Banks in the negotiation, through their Joint Committee in New-York, elect to have it so. Applicants, whether individual or corporate, had best make their subscriptions through the Bank in either of the three cities with which they keep their account, or with whose officers they are best acquainted. The right and discretion of closing the subscription at par to the public remain exclusively with the Associated Banks until the 1st October, and the subscription may at any moment be closed by the Joint Committee of these Banks. From and after the 15th August, the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and the Sub-Treasurer in this City and in Boston and Philadelphia must either turn over applicants for the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes to the Bank Committee, or else deduct the amount applied for from the $50,000,000 subscribed for yesterday. In view of these facts, *we have to advise* all outside parties who desire to participate in the Loan on or before the 15th December next, when the subscription and options of the Associated Banks will expire, *to apply forthwith*, either directly to the Bank Committee, (to be announced in a day or two,) or else through some Bank or Bank official in one or other of the three cities with whom they may be acquainted or have dealings. The applicants to the New-York Sub-Treasurer will probably be referred to the Bank Committee after to-day, as the Department, by the terms of the arrangement of yesterday, is precluded from any other action than the mere receipt of subscriptions to the National Loan, until the Associated Bank Committee notify the Secretary at Washington that they desire no further subscriptions until after 1st of October.

A clause in the foregoing arrangement recognizes the receipt at par and interest of the two years' Treasury Notes of the Government in payment of the second option of $50,000,000 on or after Oct. 15, and of all the outstanding Treasury Notes other than the 7.30 ℔ cents. Another clause prevents the further negotiation, and payment by way of disbursement, of all other Treasury Notes than the 7.30 ℔ cents., except Notes for circulation payable on demand. These terms being made public this morning, caused an immediate advance of the two-year Treasury Notes to 97½@97¾@97⅞ ℔ cent. Besides bearing 6 ℔ cent. interest and being receivable for Customs at par and interest, the chance of conversion into the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan, has induced a number of Bank and other buyers to take hold of them at the advanced rate. The whole amount afloat is understood to be about $7,000,000@$8,000,000, and the competition among buyers is therefore ahead of the magnitude of supply. The State of Indiana was a holder to the extent of about $500,000, and has already sold out through Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of this City. The State of Ohio is a holder to the amount of $850,000, and will not sell at all, at present, under par.

It was authentically stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, while in this City, that the whole public debt of the United States to Saturday last, 10th of August, was $111,000,000,

On 4th March last it stood	$77,000,000
On 1st July last	91,000,000
On 10th August	111,000,000

The increase since the 1st of July has been made principally on Treasury Notes, under the acts of June, 1860, and March, 1861, of which there was issued

At sixty days' date, due in September	$12,000,000
At two years' date, due 1863	8,000,000
Say	$20,000,000

The sixty-day notes are immediately convertible, as cash, into the grand Loan of $150,000,000, and the two-year notes convertible into the same Loan after 1st of October next.

No attempt has been made by the Treasury Department to conceal or underrate the heavy expenditure of the Government in the prosecution of the War for the Union and Constitution. On the contrary, the disposition has been to assume the outside figure of *one million per day* as the rate of this expenditure. The increased figures of the National Debt since the 4th of March last, when the present Administration came into power, lead to the belief that the maximum of expenditure has been more than acknowledged. The ordinary revenues of the Government are known to have been extremely light, yet from the 4th of March to the 10th of August, a period of 160 days of which 120 days were of active hostilities, only thirty-four million dollars were added to the National Debt. All the negotiations and payments in Treasury paper direct to the Public Creditors of Secretary Chase, up to the grand arrangement for $150,000,000 yesterday, amounted to only thirty-eight millions, while he paid off four millions of maturing Treasury paper, in the meanwhile.

Confirmatory of our own impression that outside parties will have to act promptly in participating in the $150,000,000 Loan at par, is the following information derived from the late edition of this evening's *Commercial Advertiser:*

"We understand that some of the banks have already applications from private capitalists for a portion of the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes which they have secured by yesterday's negotiations, and that letters have been received from banks outside of the three cities which united in the arrangement, expressing not merely a willingness to participate in the transaction, but an anxiety to be admitted to what they deem its advantages. The prospects appear to be most excellent that the banks will find ready customers for a large portion of the first instalment of the loan which they have agreed absolutely to take, and thus place themselves in a good position for absorbing the contingent subscriptions of October and December."

The Foreign Exchange market for the mail to-morrow is quoted ¼ ℔ cent. firmer than yesterday. On London, the Bankers' rates are 107¼ @107½ ℔ cent. The actual business is not large but the leading drawers are indifferent about accepting the inside figure. Merchant bills are 106 @107 ℔ cent. They are in fair supply on England, while on France there are drawers at f.5.37½ @f.5.35 against shipments of Grain, for which free orders have been executed this week. The business on the Corn Exchange is again firm and advancing to-day, on the strength of the letters from England and France by the *Persia's* mail. There was a further advance of 5@10 cents on Flour, and much excitement in Wheat and Corn at a corresponding rise. Our information in regard to the character of the European advices and orders by the last mail is to the effect that a steady and large requisition will be made on this country for the supply of both France and England.

The following additional proceedings took place at the Bank meeting yesterday, after the adoption of the plan of negotiation:

After the action of the meeting had been stated to Mr. Chase by the chairman, that gentleman addressed the association, expressing his entire satisfaction at the result to which they had arrived, and his belief that it would tend to the greater prosperity of the banks, and the highest welfare of the nation.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred the plan adopted, and the various suggestions in respect to details, who shall draft them to the existing arrangements for the exchanges between the associated banks.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as that Committee, viz.: James Gallatin, G. S. Coe, H. F. Vail, Jos. M. Price and J. Punnett.

Mr. Moses Taylor offered the following resolution viz.:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are cordially tendered to Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, for the patient, clear and forcible manner in which he has presented to us the financial condition of the Government and the country in the several interviews which he has held with us while in the City. That he has confirmed the confidence which we had before entertained in the wisdom, integrity and efficiency of the administration of his Department of the Government.

On motion of Mr. W. A. Booth, seconded by James Gallatin, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this meeting, in assuming the grave responsibility of furnishing means to sustain the Government in this important crisis, beg leave respectfully to express to the President of the United States its confident expectation *that the Government will, without respect to party or personal considerations, so conduct its affairs in every department of administration, as to insure vigor, integrity, economy and efficiency to the triumphant termination of the war.*

A copy of the last resolution, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, was directed to be sent to the President of the United States, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow, at the same place.

J. A. STEVENS, President.

George S. Coe, Secretary.

The quantity of flour, wheat and corn left at tide-water by the New-York Canals, during the second week in August, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
1860	9,374	522,778	557,504
1861	21,723	57,627	218,308
Inc.	15,349	Dec. 465,151	Dec. 359,196

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 14th of August, have been as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal open	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	209,796	372,980	523,852
Wheat, bush	696,003	4,480,923	11,811,333
Corn, bush	1,392,881	7,642,394	8,060,289
Barley, bush	147,194	75,913	187,420
Oats, bush	2,347,931	3,547,727	2,595,028
Rye, bush	99,146	121,967	387,984

The *Railway Review*, of this week, has the following on the difficulty between the Burlington and Quincy, and Peoria and Oquaka Roads:

"The Peoria and Oquaka Railroad publish charges against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, that are not altogether creditable to the character of the latter for fair dealing, if true. It appears that the former Company leased to the latter, in 1854, that portion of their road between Galesburgh and East Burlington, for the term of three years, for the consideration of an annual rental of $45,000, two-thirds of the profits over and above the operating and maintaining expenses, less one-third for the use of equipment to be furnished by the lessee, and the further consideration of a loan of $230,000, to be used for the completion of thirty-six miles of road east of Galesburgh, towards Peoria. This loan was secured by a deposit of second mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquaka Company, to the amount of $449,000, as collateral."

"The C., B. & Q. Co., in their annual report, recently published in the *Review*, place in their column of assets, 'Advances made to the Peoria & Oquaka Railroad Co., including the $50,000 of bonds purchased under the agreement and lease of that road, including interest,' amounting to $568,346 26. The President of the P & O. Co. charges that this amount is not due by them, but that this amount has been attained by fraudulent and unwarrantable charges. That with a desire to obtain final and absolute control of this 'valuable auxiliary to their road, they have managed and contrived by every conceivable fraudulent means to increase the debt some $300,000.' That they have depreciated the value of their bonds, and by assistance of the Boston stockholders have bought up a majority of all the outstanding bonds thus depreciated, and are now endeavoring to force a foreclosure in order to obtain the privilege or purchase at a depreciated rate and to the serious loss of the lessors. A long detail of charges are specified, but as it is now the subject of investigation by the Courts of Illinois, we refrain from enlarging on them at present, or until a judicial investigation shall have placed the whole case in a clearer light."

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Friday, Aug. 16.

Flour in more active demand; sales 1,200 bbls. Wheat—Sales in car lots at $1 13¼@$1 15 for Red State; $1 33 for White Michigan, and $1 35 for White Kentucky. Rye—Sales 2,500 bush. at 60c. Oats—Sales 9,000 bush. Corn better; sales last evening 6,800 bush. at 44c.; to-day 38,000 at 44½c.@45c. Whisky—Sales 50 bbls. at 17c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—100 bbls. High Wines, 49 bales Wool, 1,395 bbls. Flour, 202 boxes Cheese, 28 cases of Tobacco. *For Boston and the East*—107 bales Wool, 1,164 bbls. Flour, 50 boxes Tobacco. *Shipped by Tows to New-York, Aug. 15*—111,700 bush. Corn, 30,000 bush. Wheat, [illegible] bush. Oats, [illegible] bush. Feed, and [illegible] bush. Malt.

Oswego, Friday, Aug. 16.

Flour firmer. Wheat decidedly better; [illegible] milling and shipping inquiry, but buyers are standing aloof in consequence of the advanced views of holders. Receipts liberal, but as the greater part is for shipment, the supply offering is light; sales 6,000 bushels Winter Red Western at 113½c., and 6,000 No. 1 Milwaukee Club. Corn a shade better, but dull; [illegible] 2,100 bushels Illinois at 39½c. Other grains [illegible]. Canal Freights steady. *Lake Imports*—2,100 bbls. Flour, 89,500 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn.

Buffalo, Friday, Aug. 16—[illegible]

Flour steady. Wheat better; demand moderate; sales 26,000 bush. Milwaukee and Northwestern Club, at 95c.; 19,000 bush. Red Winter, at $1 10@$1 10½. Corn better; sales 35,000 bush. at 36½c.@37½c. Canal Freights steady. *Lake Imports to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 178,000 bush. Wheat, [illegible] bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—24,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bush. Wheat, 78,000 bush. Corn.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 16.

Flour quiet. Wheat advanced ½c.@1c. Sales of No. 1 at 73c.@74c.; No. 2 at 71c.@72c., in store. Corn, ½c.@1c. lower. Oats ditto. *Receipts*—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 10 000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 157,000 bushels Corn. Freights, 3c.@4c. higher. Exchange on New-York unaltered.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cleator, from Kingston, Jam.—Capt. Green, C. A. Grant, G. K. Hippolite, H. G. Graves.

In ship Ocean Express, from Baker's Island—Mr. Spear Nicholas, of Baltimore.

In ship William Tell, from Havre—Miss T. J. [illegible]burgh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 12	Sun sets	6 57	Moon sets	2 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 58	Gov. Island	5 47	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, Havre, New-York & Havre Steamship Co.; Kangaroo, Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships Logan, Marsh, Havre, W. Whitlock; Delphine, Rentel, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Shakespeare, Fichter, Bremen.

Barks Mountain Eagle, Yates, Hull, Yates & Porterfield; Hermes, (Nor.,) Molbach, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; S. Shepherd, Jewett, Cork, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs R. C. Wright, ——, Baltimore; [illegible], Morton, Waldoboro, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Gen. Armstrong, Scofield, Mayaguez, L. W. & P. Armstrong; R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Baltimore; Francisco, Thompson, Portland; E. Webb, [illegible], Glasgow.

Arrived.

Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) Lord, Kingston, Jam., Aug. [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Waldon & Booth. Had strong N. E. gales most of the passage.

U. S. steam transport Josephine, Crumley, Washington, in ballast.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Ocean Express, (of Boston,) Hale, Baker's Island March 27, via Rio Janeiro July 7, with guano to W. H. Webb; put into Rio June 7, leaky, (before reported.) When 2 ds. out spoke bark Corrilla, from Rio Janeiro for New-York. For the last 6 ds. has been within 200 miles of Sandy Hook, with calm weather and thunder and lightning squalls.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool July 27, with mdse. and 163 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has had continual westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Wm. Tell, Funck, Havre July 5, with mdse. and 100 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark St. James, (of Philadelphia,) Cruse, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to master. 12th inst., off Cape St. Roque, was chased by a full-rigged brig, but blowing very fresh at the time, run him out of sight by dark; supposed her to be a privateer.

Bark Prymont, (of Baltimore,) Oliver, Rio Janeiro June 26, with coffee to master. Sld. in co. with bark Washington, of Baltimore. July 5, lat. 18 S., lon. 32, saw a large comet, which continued in sight to lat. 10 N.

Bark Helvetia, (Brem.,) Bandorff, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 36 passengers to Chas. Luling. July 31, lat. 48, lon. 57 14, signalized a ship strg. E., showing No. 2,[illegible] 2d distg. pendant.

Bark Virginia, (Br., of Barbados,) McCarty, Barbados, via Anguilla 3d inst., with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Washington, (Brem.,) Wenke, Philadelphia, in ballast, to G. E. Bechtel.

Brig Dunkirk, Griffin, Buenos Ayres June 21, via St. Thomas 1st inst., in ballast, to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with brig Elimir, for Bangor; schr. Hannibal, for New-York. The schr. H. W. Johnson, hence, arr. 1st and sld. same day on a cruise.

Brig Robert Mowe, Ward, New-Haven 12 hours, in ballast, to master.

Brig Echo, Rice, Port-au-Prince Aug. 4, with logwood to Wilson & Carman.

Brig Anna Wellington, (of Bangor,) Hale, Rio Janeiro 35 ds., with coffee to Howland & Aspinwall.

Schr. Grecian, (of Calais,) Haggerty, Philadelphia, with coal for Calais; put into this port for repairs, having in the late gale lost foremast, boat, stove bulwarks and swept decks, and is leaking badly.

Schr. Seven Brothers, (Br.,) Healey, Turks Island 10 inst., with salt to Thos. James. During the gale of the 13th lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. I. G. Curtis, (of Gloucester,) Reynolds, Nuevitas July 9, with sugar to master.

Schr. J. A. Woodhouse, (of New-Haven,) Terry, Baracoa Aug. 5, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Calais Packet, Robbins, Baltimore, with yellow pine, for East Haddam.

Schr. Helen Mar, Tuttle, Rockland Lake, with ice, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amelia, Bayley, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Almira Rogers, Wightman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. R. Knapp, Ballson, Elizabethport, for Tompkins Cove.

Schr. C. A. Stetson, Rich, Philadelphia, with spars, for Provincetown.

Schr. Gen. Warren, Guptil, Rondout, with cement, for Boston.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Packard, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Delano, New-Bedford 2 ds.

Schr. Carroll, Velzer, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, McGar, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Hester, Kendall, Elizabethport, for Poughkeepsie.

Sloop J. Thompson, Rienbolt, Elizabethport, for City Island.

WIND—During the day from S. S. E.

Sailed.

Aug. 15—Steamships Economist, (Br.,) Glasgow; Shantung, Hong Kong; Belvidere, Washington, D. C.; [illegible] London, London; Henry Clay, Golden Eagle, Gen. Simpson, (Br.,) and Robert L. Lane, for Liverpool; Emerald, Bristol; Crimea, Havre. Barks Prince Gustav, (Swed.,) Queenstown; Rapid, Vera Cruz; Coral Isle, Cork; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Bermuda. Brigs San Antonio, Philadelphia; Scotland, (Br.,) Genoa; Teresa, (Aus.,) for Cork.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 16—Arr. ship J. Montgomery, Havre; bark Savin, Rio Janeiro.

Spoken, &c.

Gartine—from Havana, bound E., Aug. 8, lat. 40, lon. 64 9.

Marie Valentine—Fr. brig, strg. E., July 16, lat. 42 7, lon 38 33.

Maid of Orleans—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, July 28, lat. 43 59, lon. 45 40.

Montgomery—ship, bound W., Aug. 8, lat. 41 10, lon. 57 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Aug. 5, brig Rio, of Baltimore, from Aux Cayes, arr. 3d. The U. S. gunboat Keystone State arr. July 9, and sailed for St. Thomas July 12, in search of the privateer Sumter.

At Balize, Hon., arr. July 8, bark Honduras, Marshall, from New-York and Black River, and would load back for this port.

At Baracoa, Aug. 5, schrs. Flying Dragon, for New-York; J. L. Holmes, do.

At Nuevitas, July 29, brig Anita Owen, Ray, for New-York; schr. Hannah, do.

The Am. ship Hope, from Liverpool for the Mauritius, arrived at St. Thomas leaking, July 29.

At Port-au-Prince, Aug. 4, schr. John Northrup, (Br.,) Ross, for Philadelphia. No Am. vessels.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Marryat's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, Manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SPIRITUALISM.—MISS EMMA HARDINGE will lecture, under spirit influence, at No. [illegible] Broadway, (late Dodworth's Hall,) on SUNDAY, Aug. 18, morning and evening, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, (by request,) *The Life and Times of Satan.* Admission 10 cents.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED Dutch Church, between 8th and 9th avs. The Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker, is expected to preach TO-MORROW. Services 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. N. B.—This church will be open during August, and the Pastor (D. V.) will officiate.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SUFFICIENTLY educated to impart the elements of her language to young children, and who speaks the English well enough to occupy a place in any American family, desires to find a situation as lady's maid or nurse and governess. Address Mlle. LAVERRIERE, Box No. 174 Times office.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A single gentleman wishes a room, (with partial board preferred,) in a strictly private family, residing near the Fulton Ferry. Address CASH, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

STEPHEN REED, ESQ., WILL DELIVER a discourse at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, on the prophetic periods, and will show that the coming of Christ is especially nigh.